

Dr N G Keirle 1 jan 98
1419 W Lexington

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY

OF SCHULZ BALTO

VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 26
WHOLE NO. 837

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10, 1897.

\$3.00 A YEAR
10 cts. A COPY

THIS JOURNAL IS ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

- Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart and the Maryland
Hospital for the Insane. By James A. Steu- 459
art, M. D., Baltimore.
The Treatment of Syphilis. By Henry Alfred
Robbins, M. D., Washington, D. C. 461
Alcoholic Maniacal Epilepsy. Transitory Dis-
turbance of Consciousness Mediating Crimi-
nal Acts. By William Lee Howard, M. D.,
Baltimore. 466

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

- Report of Progress in Gynecology. By Thos.
H. Buckler, Jr., M.D.—Massage in Fractures. 470

EDITORIAL.

- Physicians and Pharmacists. . . . 472
Danger in Sterilized Milk. . . . 473
Sanitariums for Consumption. . . . 473

MEDICAL ITEMS.

- 474

BOOK REVIEWS.

- 475

CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT.

- 475

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

- 476

Chloralamid-Schering

is a hypnotic of tried and approved value. It possesses undoubted advantages over other hypnotics in Prompt Effect, Reliable Action, Freedom from Evil After-effects and General Superior Therapeutic Value, as confirmed by contributions to current literature by H. C. Wood, W. Hale White, John V. Shoemaker, Chas. L. Dana, Chas. H. Steele, John Aulde, S. V. Clevenger, and many other authorities.

Much depends on the proper administration of Chloralamid to obtain the full effect.

Elixir Chloralamid

presents the hypnotic in most suitable form. Supplied in 8 oz. original bottles.
Dose One tablespoonful (15 grains Chloralamid).

LEHN & FINK, Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK.

PAMPHLETS CONTAINING CLINICAL REPORTS,
MAILED ON REQUEST.

✧ SOLUTION ✧
Salicylate of Iron.

OF great value in obstinate cases of Rheumatism where other remedies have disappointed. Reports of cases showing remarkably satisfactory results will be mailed on request.

114 N. 18th St., PHILADELPHIA,
Sept. 11, 1896.

Dear Sirs:—Your preparation of **Sol. Salicylate of Iron** has been used by me for a number of years in hospital and private practice. I do not know of any other preparation of the kind so agreeable and efficient.

Truly yours,

ROBERT B. CRUICE, M. D.,
Pres. of Faculty, St. Joseph's Hospital.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
131 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA.



ESTABLISHED 1890.

BUCHU •

TYREES •

BUCHU has no equal as a Diuretic. The fact has been proven by the profession returning to it after having tried the many substitutes in the form of new remedies. Still Buchu is not without objections. Its odor, unpleasant taste and disagreeable effect upon the stomach constitute objections that are overcome in Tyree's Elixir Buchu and Hyoscyamus, combining Buchu with Hyoscyamus, Hops, Uva Ursi, Pareira Brava, Acetate of Potassa, Aetherial Spirits of Nitre and aromatics, forming a pleasant and palatable Elixir. Mixes with

water without precipitating; contains no sugar of any kind. Possesses great merit as a Uric Solvent. Two to four teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times a day.

Cystitis
Prostatitis
Nephritis

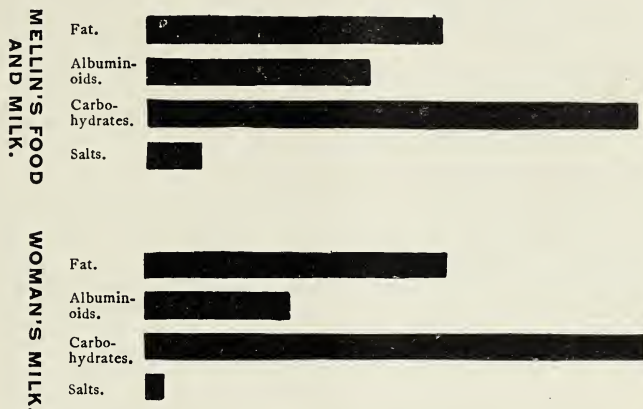
J. S. TYREE, Chemist, Washington, D. C.

Opium and its alkaloids are invaluable drugs, but have disadvantages. Papine serves a similar purpose, without the disadvantages. IODIA is an alterative in the true sense of the word. BROMIDIA has a host of users throughout the civilized world, many of whom stand high in professional renown. In prescribing these preparations always specify "*Battle's*," and see that the prescription goes to an honorable and reputable druggist who will not stultify or degrade his good name and reputation by *substitution*.

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M. D.,

In Southern Practitioner, Sept., 1896.

Mellin's Food Prepared with Fresh Cow's Milk as Directed.



DOLIBER-GOODALE COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

TONGALINE

(MELLIER.)

Rheumatism In rheumatism and rheumatic conditions Tongaline thoroughly and promptly eliminates the poisonous products of the system, which under other treatment seem ever present, hindering convalescence and producing relapses. Tongaline possesses a special affinity for these viscid secretions which it neutralizes and eliminates through the emunctories.

Neuralgia In all forms of neuralgia, whether simple or complicated by the rheumatic diathesis, the anodyne properties of Tongaline not only speedily relieve the pain, which is such a prominent feature, but the continued use of the remedy exerts a certain and directly curative effect.

La Grippe On account of exercising a special alterative and eliminative action with positive affinity for the excretory system of glands, Tongaline will relieve promptly the racking aches and pains which accompany la grippe. Full doses every two hours will eradicate the disease, thus preventing the after-effects which are so disastrous.

Nervous Headache Nervous headache is a disease occurring in paroxysms attended with disturbances of the organs of special sense and frequently with vomiting. In these paroxysms Tongaline in full doses has proven most efficacious, relieving nausea, subduing nervousness and superinducing sleep.

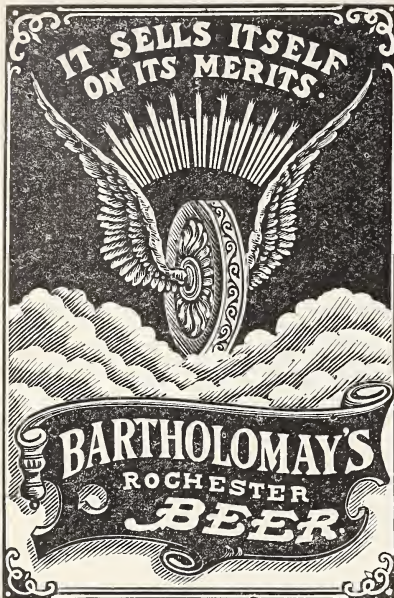
Sciatica In addition to rest, which is very essential in sciatica, full doses of Tongaline at an hour's interval, will invariably correct the trouble. An abatement of the pain will generally follow the second dose, sometimes the first.

Gout In gout the effect of Tongaline is almost immediate, frequently relieving the pain after the first dose. In the majority of cases, a brisk purgative or emetic should also be given at the outset. Insist on light diet, eggs, milk and farinaceous foods. Continue the Tongaline every two hours for a day or two, then thrice daily until the inflammation and tumefaction entirely disappear.

Successfully Used for 15 Years.

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS.



BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ANALYSIS: — • • •

By PROF. LATTIMORE,
Professor of Chemistry at the University
of Rochester, New York.

The result of the Analysis, expressed in percentages by weight,
is as follows:

Specific Gravity	1011	Alcohol	5.30
Extract	3.95	Maltrose	0.51
Dextrine	2.70	Albuminoids	0.35
Lactic Acid	0.12	Ash	0.18
Phosphoric Acid	0.02	Water	90.76

The analysis gave no indication that in the manufacture of this Beer any other substances had been used than Malt, Hops, Yeast and Water.

S. A. LATTIMORE.

None Genuine unless having our
Label and Trade Mark.

Baltimore Branch Office and Depot,

227 to 239 S. CENTRAL AVENUE, Baltimore, Md.

TELEPHONE 1060.

GEO. C. SUCRO, MANAGER.

The Chas. Willms Surgical Instrument Co.,

BENJ. A. NELSON, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND
DEALERS IN

FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1869.



Deformity

Apparatus,

Elastic

Hosiery,

Trusses,

Bandages, etc.

Physicians',
Surgeons',
Hospital and
Invalid
Supplies.

Fine
Microscopes
and
Accessories.

All the Latest Novelties and Improvements Supplied upon Short Notice. Competent Ladies' Assistant

No. 300 N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Illustrated Catalogue, over 500 pages, sent Free upon Application.

Oakland Hydrogen Dioxide

is a pure, stable solution of $H_2 O_2$, made in accordance with U. S. Pharmacopoeial requirements, thoroughly reliable for all medicinal purposes.

An ANTISEPTIC and GERMICIDE, positive and powerful, yet non-irritating and harmless.

EXTERNALLY: For Wounds, Burns, Bruises and all inflammatory and suppurative processes.

INTERNALLY: It has been found highly efficacious in the treatment of Bronchitis, Cardiac Dyspnoea, Pertussis, Phthisis, stomach troubles and many other conditions.

In all cases where a non-irritating antiseptic is indicated, it is of surpassing value.

Sample and monograph containing full instructions for use, free on receipt of 15c. to prepay express charges.

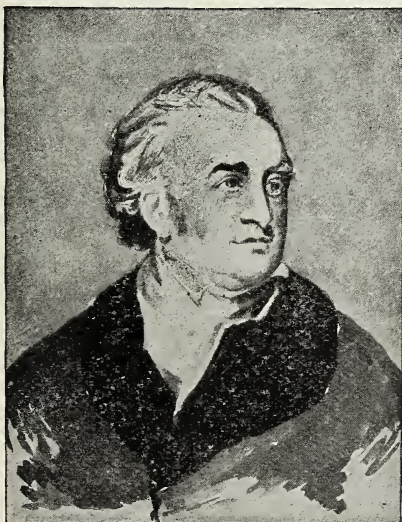
The Oakland Chemical Co.

465 & 467 WEST BROADWAY,
NEW YORK. * * *

THERE IS NO REASON WHY

YOU SHOULD NOT USE

UNGUENTINE



SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

In your practice, as it is indicated whenever there is inflammation of any kind.

The best surgical dressing in the world.

Over thirty thousand physicians using it today.

In burns and scalds it has no equal.

It is thoroughly antiseptic and never grows rancid. Always ready.

An Alum ointment with the irritating properties of the drug eliminated, Carbolic Acid and Ichthyol combined with a pure Petrolatum base.

Prominent physicians and surgeons endorse it and speak highly of its merits. We will be pleased to send you, upon request, clinical reports and sample, also a biography of Sir Astley Cooper, the originator of the working formula.

NORWICH PHARMACAL CO., Norwich, N. Y.

At Druggists in Four-Ounce
and One-Pound Jars.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 140 William St.
BOSTON OFFICE, 620 Atlantic Avenue.]

Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp.

(Glycerine, Sherry Wine, Gentian, Taraxacum, Phosphoric Acid, Carminatives.)

Formula DR. JOHN P. GRAY.

Neutralizes Acidity of the stomach and checks fermentation.

Promotes appetite, increases assimilation and does not constipate.

Indicated in Phthisis, Bronchitis, Anaemia, Malnutrition, Melancholia, Nervous Prostration, Catarrhal Conditions, General Malaise.

THE PURDUE FREDERICK CO.,

Write for Samples.

No. 52 West Broadway, New York.

CELERINA

IN TEASPOONFUL DOSES FOUR TIMES A DAY,

Not only removes fatigue of both brain and body, but it is also of the greatest service to singers and speakers, for, whilst bracing the nerves, it strengthens the voice.

PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Very many physicians make it a routine rule to administer ALETRIS CORDIAL in teaspoonful doses four times a day to all their pregnant patients for several weeks during the latter part of gestation. Experience has taught them that ALETRIS CORDIAL not only prevents miscarriage, but also facilitates parturition.

A FULL-SIZED BOTTLE SENT FREE TO ANY
PHYSICIAN WHO WILL PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

RIO CHEMICAL CO., - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXCERPT FROM

A Study of Some Infant Foods in Comparison with Mothers' Milk.

BY R. H. CHITTENDEN, PH. D.,

Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale University.

[Reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal*, July 18, 1896.]

That there is no special difficulty in modifying cow's milk so that it will resemble mothers' milk, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is clearly apparent from the analytical results shown in the table.

	Mothers' Milk	Milk Modified With Peptogenic Milk Powder
Specific Gravity . . .	1031	1032
Water	86.73	86.03
Total Solid Matter . .	13.26	13.97
Inorganic Salts . . .	0.20	0.26
Total Albuminoids . .	2.00	2.09
Soluble Albuminoids .	2.00	2.09
Fat	4.13	4.38
Milk Sugar	6.93	7.26
Reaction	alkaline	alkaline

Cows' milk, modified by the addition of water, cream and Peptogenic Milk Powder, offers a product containing to the full extent all of the proximate principles present in human breast milk, and wholly free from extraneous admixtures. The proportion of solid matter, fat, albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and inorganic salts corresponds as closely as one could ask with what is considered as the average chemical composition of mothers' milk. Further, the process of modification takes into account the radical difference between cows' casein and human casein, and affords a method by which the former can be modified to a closer resemblance to the latter without the addition of any substance that will permanently interfere with the purity of the final product.

The general resemblance of milk modified by the Peptogenic Milk Powder to the infant's natural supply is a very striking one.

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER originated and made solely by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York. Sample and pamphlet upon request.

DANIEL'S Conct. Tinct. Passiflora Incarnata

Few remedies in the history of medicine have obtained such phenomenal popularity in the short space of a few years as **Passiflora Incarnata**. It first came into prominence as a remedy for tetanus in veterinary practice, for which, on investigation, it was found to be a specific. Many physicians began experimenting with the remedy in other cases. It was but a short step from tetanus to spasms and Passiflora again scored a signal success—5 to 15 drops four times daily. Further experiments along the line of nervous diseases demonstrated its wonderful value in the convulsions of children, in spinal meningitis and in chorea—5 to 30 drops. But Passiflora's great triumph was yet to come. As clinical reports of its use in various nervous maladies accumulated here and there, one could find it mentioned incidentally, that the patient had "passed a very restful night," "had slept soundly and was refreshed the next morning," etc. "A hint to the wise" being sufficient, physicians began using it for stubborn cases of sleeplessness, when, in teaspoonful doses, they invariably found that it brought a sweet, refreshing slumber; that the patient felt brighter the next day; that no untoward after-results were discernible; that it was not necessary to gradually increase the dose to obtain this result. This deep, quiet repose and refreshed feeling on awakening is vastly different from the heavy, lethargic stupor and dulled sensibilities and nausea on awakening, so characteristic of morphine and narcotics generally.

In several cases on record it has been shown that Passiflora, in teaspoonful doses, has power to quiet the delirium, to produce sleep and to check the intense craving for stimulants, incident to the different stages of delirium tremens. Many physicians have testified to its value in typhoid and other fevers, to control restlessness and induce a natural, restful sleep; also for the nervous disorders of infants during dentition.

Passiflora is usually employed in the Conct. Tinct. (**Daniel's**) 5 to 60 drops. One teaspoonful repeated in half an hour, if necessary, is the usual dose for sleeplessness.

Prepared by JNO. B. DANIEL, 34 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

PHILADELPHIA:

Smith, Kline & French Co.
Shumaker & Busch.

NEW YORK:

C. N. Crittenton.
McKesson & Robbins.

CHICAGO:

Fuller & Fuller Co.
Morrison, Plummer & Co.

BALTIMORE:

Gilpin, Langdon & Co.

RICHMOND: Purcell, Ladd & Co.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES

COUGH DISAPPEARS
DIARRHOEA CEASES
NIGHT SWEATS STOP
—•—
APPETITE IMPROVES
ENERGY RETURNS
WEIGHT INCREASES
—•—
HEALING
ANTISEPTIC
PALATABLE.

Two Sizes—6 and 12 oz.

DOSE—Two teaspoonfuls four times a day in water, milk, wine or other vehicle.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Highest Percentage Extract. * Lowest Percentage Alcohol.

A Mild Stimulant. * An Effective Tonic.

Just what the physician will prescribe for nursing Mothers, Convalescents, and victims of Insomnia or Nervous Disorders resulting from impaired digestion and overwork.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER MUMME
A PURE MALT EXTRACT—A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID FOOD.

Bottled for Sale and Delivered Anywhere.

LONG ISLAND BOTTLING CO.

A sample free to physicians who mention this journal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HYNSON, WESTCOTT & CO., Baltimore, Agents.

"LET US CARRY THE RISK!"

THE **AETNA** LIFE INSURANCE CO. offers its famous

\$5,000 to \$10,000 Combination Accident Policy, granting
\$25.00 to \$50.00 weekly indemnity to business and professional men for \$25.00 per year.

Making no additional charge to Physicians and Surgeons for Septic Poison Protection.

Policies written immediately upon application to

EDWARD E. STEINER, Gen. Agt.,

209 Herald Building.

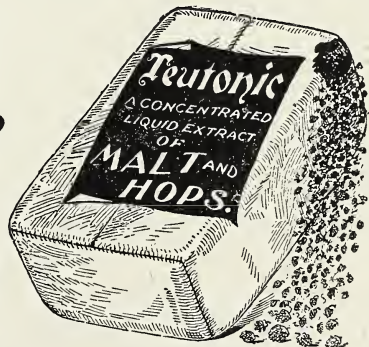
BALTIMORE, MD.



PHYSICIANS
Prescribe

WITH

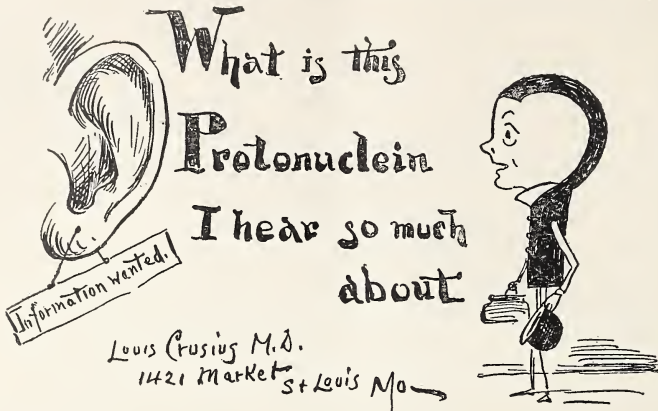
BEST RESULTS



Only when a superior preparation like
TEUTONIC *is used—*

When a malt extract is indicated **TEUTONIC**
will be found to stand all chemical tests as
thousands of physicians affirm.

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING
36 FOREST ST. — BROOKLYN, N.Y. CO.



[REPRODUCTION FROM POSTAL CARD.]

Among the many inquiries we receive, the one here reproduced is so unique that we have, with thanks to the artist, made use of it in place of our regular advertisement for this month.

PROTONUCLEIN stimulates the nutritive functions, increases resistance to disease, promotes glandular secretion and restores tone to the system; cell life throughout the organism is stimulated and health augmented.

Samples and literature upon request.

REED & CARNRICK, New York.

ARE YOU USING ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Peptenzyme?

Peptenzyme

Is the only perfect digestant.

Digests every kind of food, albumen, fat, starch, cane sugar, reducing them to the exact conditions required for assimilation in the organism.

Presents in physiological activity the digestive principles, active and embryo ferments, from all the digestive glands.

Is the only preparation which contains the enzymes isolated by a mechanical process, and unchanged from the condition as found in the living gland.

Peptenzyme is far superior to any other preparation in the treatment of all disorders of the digestive organs. It promotes digestion, both by aiding and perfecting the process itself, and by stimulating the appetite and secretory functions through the absorption of the embryo ferments. It not only gives immediate relief, but aids in **CURING** Dyspepsia, etc. Peptin, as found in the market, is prepared only by chemical methods, and has consequently lost most of its physiological properties, and is of little service in aiding digestion.

Peptenzyme is prepared in three forms, Elixir, Powder and Tablets.

SAMPLES, LITERATURE AND DIET LEAFLETS UPON REQUEST.

REED & CARNRICK, ❀ NEW YORK

THE CROWNING DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE

IN HÆMATHERAPY, OR BLOOD TREATMENT.

BLOOD, AND BLOOD ALONE, is physiologically ascertained to be the essential and fundamental Principle of Healing, of Defense, and of Repair, in the human system; and this Principle is now proved, by constant clinical experience, to be practically available to the system in all cases, to any extent, and wherever needed, internally or externally.

And the same overwhelming clinical demonstrations have also proved that the Vitality and Power of Bovine Blood can be and are *PRESERVED*, unimpaired, in a portable and durable preparation, sold by all druggists, and known as Bovinine. Microscopic examination of a film of Bovinine will show the *LIVING BLOOD CORPUSCLES* filling the field, in all their integrity, fullness, and energy; ready for direct transfusion into the system by any and every mode of access known to medical and surgical practice; alimentary, rectal, hypodermical, or topical.

In short, it is now an established fact, that if Nature fails to *make* good blood, *we can introduce it*. Nothing of disease, so far, has seemed to stand before it.

Apart from private considerations, these facts are too momentous to mankind, and now too well established, to allow any further reserve or hesitation in asserting them to the fullest extent.

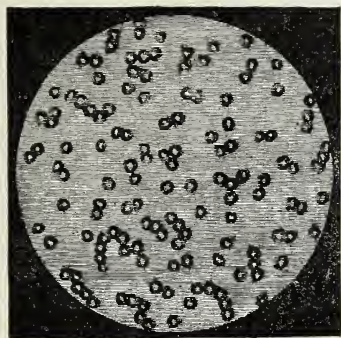
We have already duly waited, for three years; allowing professional experimentation to go on, far and near, through the disinterested enthusiasm which the subject had awakened in a number of able physicians and surgeons, and these daily reinforced by others, through correspondence, and by comparison and accumulation of their experiences in a single medical medium adopted for that provisional purpose.

It is now laid upon the conscience of every physician, surgeon, and medical instructor, to ascertain for himself whether these things are so; and if so, to develope, practise and propagate the great medical evangel, without reserve. They may use our Bovinine for their investigations, if they cannot do better, and we will cheerfully afford every assistance, through samples, together with a profusion of authentic clinical precedents, given in detail, for their instruction in the philosophy, methods and technique of the New Treatment of all kinds of disease by Bovine Blood, so far as now or hereafter developed.

Among the formidable diseases overcome by the Blood Treatment, in cases hitherto desperate of cure, may be mentioned: Advanced Consumption; Typhoid Fever; Pernicious Anæmia; Cholera Infantum, Inanition, etc.; Hæmorrhagic Collapse; Ulcers of many years standing, all kinds; Abscesses; Fistulas; Gangrene; Gonorrhœa, etc.; Blood-poisoning; Crushed or Decayed Bones; Mangled Flesh, and great Burns, with Skin-propagation from 'points' of skin; etc., etc.

N. B. Bovinine is not intended to be, and cannot be made, an article of popular self-prescription. As it is not a stimulant, its extended employment in the past has been, and the universal employment to which it is destined will be, dependent altogether on the express authority of attending physicians. Address

THE BOVININE COMPANY, 495 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Micro-photographed
by Prof. R. R. Andrews, M.D.

"WELL PREPARED!! NUTRITIOUS!! EASILY DIGESTED!!"
 HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THIS STANDARD PREPARED

FOOD

IS EARNESTLY RECOMMENDED as a most reliable FOOD for INFANTS, CHILDREN and Nursing-Mothers;—for INVALIDS and Convalescents;—for Delicate and Aged persons. It is not a stimulant nor a chemical preparation; but a PURE, unsweetened FOOD carefully prepared from the finest growths of wheat, ON WHICH PHYSICIANS CAN DEPEND in FEVERS and in all gastric and enteric diseases. It is easily digested, nourishing and strengthening, assists nature, never interferes with the action of the medicines prescribed, and IS OFTEN THE ONLY FOOD THE STOMACH CAN RETAIN.

SEEMS TO HOLD FIRST PLACE IN THE ESTIMATION OF MEDICAL OBSERVERS.—*"The Feeding of Infants," in the New York Medical Record.*

A good and well made powder of pleasant flavour. CONTAINS NO TRACE OF ANY IMPURITY.—*The Lancet, London, Eng.*

A valuable aid to the physician in the treatment of all the graver forms of gastric and enteric diseases.—*The Prescription.*

As a food for patients recovering from shock attending surgical operations IMPERIAL GRANUM stands pre-eminent.—*The International Journal of Surgery, New York.*

Not only palatable, but very easily assimilated.—*The Trained Nurse, New York.*

IMPERIAL GRANUM is acceptable to the palate and also to the most delicate stomach at all periods of life.—*Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, Philadelphia, Penna.*

Highly recommended and endorsed by the best medical authorities in this country.—*North American Practitioner, Chicago, Ills.*

It has acquired a high reputation, and is adapted to children as well as adults—in fact, we have used it successfully with children from birth.—*The Post Graduate Journal.*

The results attending its use have been very satisfactory.— * * * M.D., in *New York State Medical Reporter.*

Especially valuable in fevers, and often the only food the stomach will tolerate in many gastric and enteric diseases.—*Dominion Medical Monthly, Toronto.*

IMPERIAL GRANUM has stood the test of many years, while many competing foods have come and gone, and have been missed by few or none. But it will have satisfactory results in nutrition far into the future, because it is based on merit and proven success in the past.—*The Pharmaceutical Record, N. Y.*

★ 'Physician's-samples' sent free, post-paid, to any physician—or as he may direct. ★
 JOHN CARLE & SONS, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

BLOOD ——— ——— POVERTY

MEANS a diminution of the number of the fundamental red corpuscles; a reduced percentage of oxygen-carrying haemoglobin, and as a consequence, a diminished resisting power against more serious disease.

Pepto
Mangan
("Gude")



Supplies these deficiencies. It furnishes **Organic Iron** and **Manganese** to the blood elements, increases the haemoglobin, and restores to the blood its normal germicidal potency.

Pepto-Mangan "Gude" literally "builds blood" in cases of

ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, AMENORRHŒA, RICKETS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, Etc.

Send for samples and reports of "blood counts," etc.

To assure the proper filling of your prescriptions, order Pepto-Mangan "Gude" in original bottles ($\frac{3}{4}$ xi). It's never sold in bulk.

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY,

LABORATORY,
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Sole Agents for United States and Canada,

56-58 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

The Necessity of Specifying-

BECAUSE only pure drugs are employed in their manufacture, no component being omitted or substituted, either for the sake of economy or on account of difficulty in manipulation.

BECAUSE every care is exercised to insure precision as to the weight and division of the ingredients.

BECAUSE an excipient is selected in each instance which will be compatible to the other ingredients and tend to preserve their activity.

BECAUSE the coating of these pills is adapted for their ready solution in the stomach, being thin, transparent, smooth and impervious to atmospheric influences.

No argument is required to convince the physician that purity, uniformity and conscientious adherence to acknowledged standards are necessary if manufactured medicaments are to be used, and experience has shown that

-Schieffelin's Pills

completely fulfill all the requisites of this class of preparations.

We invite particular attention to

Pil. Ferruginous (Blaud's), Cascarae Sagradae et Nucis Vomicae, "Schieffelin's."

{ Ferri Sulphatis, - -	- 2½ grs. }
{ Potassii Carbonatis, - -	- 2½ grs. }
{ Ext. Cascarae Sagradae, -	- 1 gr. }
{ Ext. Nucis Vomicae, - -	- ¼ gr. }

With a view of obviating the constipation which is occasionally associated with anæmic conditions and which is apt to be enhanced by the prolonged use of iron preparations, we have recently added to our list of Soluble Pills a formula containing the above ingredients in combination with Extracts of Cascara and Nux Vomica.

The Extract of Cascara Sagrada, obtained from the rhamnus purshiana, is now recognized as one of our most valued laxatives, and in cases of habitual constipation has proved extremely useful, producing a mild action of the bowels, without any griping effect. The Extract of Nux Vomica also exerts a favorable action upon the gastro-intestinal tract, increasing the appetite, and, by stimulating intestinal peristalsis, relieving constipation. The general tonic effects of this drug upon the nervous system further render it of great value in cases where ferruginous preparations are indicated.

Send for Revised
Formulæ List.

Our list of Pills and Granules embraces those made according to the formulas of the United States Pharmacopœia; also most of those in common use among the profession.

Schieffelin & Co., New York.

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 26. BALTIMORE, APRIL 10, 1897. WHOLE No. 837

Original Articles.

DR. RICHARD SPRIGG STEUART AND THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

By James A. Steuart, M. D.,
Baltimore.

DURING the session of the Legislature of 1827-1828, Dr. Richard S. Steuart (then in the active practice of his profession in Baltimore and deeply interested in the cause of the insane) obtained, with the aid of his friends, the passage of the law which established the "Maryland Hospital for the Insane." Prior to this period, the Maryland Hospital, established in 1797, had been a general hospital, including the sick as well as the insane, and had been leased by the State to Dr. John Mackenzie and others, who carried it on as a private enterprise and under contract with the U. S. Government received sailors of the U. S. Navy and general marine.

At the first meeting, in April, 1828, of the Board of Visitors (which board consisted of members from Baltimore and the various counties of the State, named in the act dedicating the hospital entirely to the treatment of the insane), Dr. Richard S. Steuart was elected president of the board and medical superintendent of the hospital. His early experiences in this capacity were most interesting, and if they had been written up would be equal to the famous stories of Warren's "Diary of a Late Physician." He found insane men and women chained to the floor and resting only upon filthy straw, who had not been out of their cells for years. This

he immediately undertook to reform and striking off the chains from the limbs of these wretched creatures, he inaugurated a more humane treatment, which was the beginning of a new era in the care of the insane in Maryland. He obtained the services of the Sisters of Charity and appointed as his assistant and resident physician the late Dr. William Fisher.

Dr. Fisher was succeeded in 1838 by William H. Stokes, afterwards and for many years superintendent of the Mount Hope Retreat, Hospital for the Insane. During the first ten years of his service, finding the buildings already too small and ill adapted for the treatment of the insane, Dr. Steuart again applied to the Legislature for the means to enlarge and improve the hospital and, after a severe and exhausting struggle, obtained from the State a small appropriation with which the west wing was erected, thereby doubling the capacity of the house and relieving the over-crowded condition of the old east wing and center building. During several years of this early period, Dr. Steuart carried the expenses of the institution upon his own shoulders, becoming personally responsible for the debts of the hospital, trusting to the Legislature for reimbursement, a large part of which he never received.

About the year 1850, Dr. Steuart,

with the consent and coöperation of the Board of Visitors, commenced his plans for the building of a new insane asylum, and went before the Legislature with his petition for the means to purchase a suitable site for the erection of an institution adequate to the increasing demands of the period. He spent one year in examining every possibly available locality, and finally decided upon the beautiful and most appropriate spot where now stands the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Spring Grove, in Baltimore County, the original name of the place. But here arose a difficulty. The State had appropriated the sum of only \$5000 for the purchase of a site and this chosen site (a farm of 123 acres, overlooking the city and harbor of Baltimore and the surrounding country), could not be obtained for less than \$25,000. Nothing daunted, Dr. Steuart closed the bargain, paid the \$5000 on account of the purchase money and undertook to raise the balance by private subscription. He headed the paper with his own name and \$1000 and from personal friends during the ensuing six months obtained this balance in sums ranging from \$1000 down to \$25. This \$20,000 was presented to the State as an offering to the cause of the insane.

During the following winter, Dr. Steuart again undertook to obtain from the Legislature the means to erect the new insane asylum at Spring Grove. This proved more difficult of accomplishment than any of his previous undertakings. What between the circumscribed views of the average legislator and the obstructive tactics of a corrupt political lobby, he had well-nigh despaired of success when he called to his aid that distinguished philanthropist, Miss Dorothea Dix of Massachusetts. Most cordially did she respond to this call, for the cause of the insane had been her life work, as it had also been Dr. Steuart's. She established herself in Annapolis and worked night and day until the object was accomplished and the appropriation obtained. The Act included the appointment of a commission of five to build the hospital and included Dr. Richard S. Steuart of Balti-

more, General Benjamin Howard of Baltimore, Dr. Washington Duvall of Montgomery County, Col. Hanson of Frederick and Dr. Humphries of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The actual work was begun during the year 1853 and had progressed nearly to completion when, in 1861, upon the breaking out of the war, all work was suspended and so remained until 1866, when building operations were resumed and carried on to completion in 1872. As originally designed, as soon as the new hospital was furnished and ready for occupancy, the patients were all transferred thereto and Dr. Steuart took charge as president of the board and medical superintendent, with his cousin, Dr. Wm. F. Steuart, as resident physician.

It should be mentioned, that the original Board of Visitors was made, by the Act creating them, perpetual, that is, having the right to fill vacancies in their board whenever such occurred, and Dr. Steuart continued uninterruptedly to act as president of the board and medical superintendent from the time of the creation of the board up to 1862, when owing to the political feeling created by the war, then going on, a number of the members of the board, including Dr. Steuart, were suspended because they declined to take the oath presented to them by the Federal authorities then in power in Maryland.

Such members of the board as could and did take the oath were at that period continued in charge of the old Hospital on Broadway, with Dr. John Fonerden as medical superintendent and Mr. Enoch Pratt as president of the board. Dr. Fonerden had been the assistant and resident physician from the time of the resignation of Dr. Wm. H. Stokes to take charge of the then new Mount Hope Retreat, established by the Sisters of Charity when they left the Maryland Hospital. Dr. Fonerden's incumbency covered a period of some twenty years.

As soon as the war was over and the Democratic party returned to power in the State, the old board was reinstated and Dr. Steuart resumed his office

as president and medical superintendent. He occupied this position, at the time of the removal to the new Hospital and until within a few weeks of his death, which occurred July 13, 1876. He, therefore, served the State—deducting the five years of the war—continuously for forty-three years. The first years of his service were without compensation of any kind. Later, he accepted a small salary and only from the time of his taking charge of the new hospital did he receive a salary which compensated him for his time and services.

Dr. Steuart was an enthusiast in his work, and gave the best efforts of his life to the cause of the insane. The reforms in the management and treatment of the insane which he instituted and carried out were far ahead of their day and have continued to bear fruit to the present time.

The humane and scientific treatment inaugurated under his management, fifty years ago, will compare favorably with that of the present day in any hospital or in any country.

Dr. Steuart was a native of Maryland and both his father and grandfather were physicians. He was born in 1797, educated at St. Mary's College, graduated as a physician from the University of Maryland in 1822 and died in 1876, at the age of 79 years, after a long and useful life.

Before closing this brief sketch, it should be mentioned that it was through Dr. Steuart's influence with Mr. Johns Hopkins—for many years a member of the Board of Visitors, as well as a personal friend of Dr. Steuart—that the present site of the Johns Hopkins Hospital was chosen for the location of that magnificent gift to Baltimore and the State of Maryland.

THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

By Henry Alfred Robbins, M. D.,

Washington, D. C.

CLINICAL LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH WASHINGTON (D. C.) FREE DISPENSARY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.

FIFTH PAPER.

I NOTICED as I passed through the reception room, that the patients there assembled were looking at this 20 year old full-blooded negro boy askance: Are you afraid of smallpox?

Hutchinson says "the simulation of the variolous eruption by syphilis is the most marked example of 'syphilitic imitation.' The papules are elevated, shotty to the finger, have depressed centers, affect the same regions as variola and resemble it so absolutely that nothing but the history of the case helps to a correct opinion." Is this not a good pen picture of what you now see?

You notice that this papular eruption is all over his forehead and face, then it goes down his neck, over his chest and abdomen. It coincides in every particular to that of smallpox. I was in Paris during an epidemic of this loathsome disease and visited the hospitals set

apart for the treatment of the pestilential patients and saw it in all its stages. The papules are umbilicated, as you see, and some of them show evidences of pus formation.

The boy denies ever having had syphilis. That statement is worth nothing. Let us examine him carefully. Now, it is just as I thought. Dr. Arwine has found a cartilage-like induration on his prepuce and there is enlargement of the lymphatic glands above Poupart's ligament. He is now feeling the patient's right arm, just above the bended elbow, and like Archimedes of old, he cries "Eureka," for he has found them. The epitrochlear glands are rolling under his fingers.

The boy has none of the constitutional symptoms of smallpox; no history of severe pains in the back, no his-

tory of fever which subsided on the breaking out of the eruption. We would expect, anyhow, that he would have head and joint aches, but he says he has not. Look into his mouth and you see several opaline mucous patches. The boy has a papular and also a papulo-pustular syphiloderm.

Two summers ago I went with my family to a sea-side resort on the coast of New Jersey. On returning from an excursion one evening we found our hotel quarantined. The mayor of the village came up and informed us that a doctor had reported to the health officer that we had a servant of the hotel who had the smallpox. It had been proven to be false and the mayor allowed us to pass and then he removed the red flags that were danger signals. I took in my arms a beautiful little girl and carried her to the hotel. There we met our landlord, who told us what had happened. It appears that there was a colored girl employed in the kitchen who broke out with an eruption.

A New York City doctor (who, not satisfied with a lucrative practice at home, practiced also at this summer resort) was called in and pronounced the case to be one of confluent smallpox. He also reported that two of the guests had caught the disease from her, naming the little girl I had in my arms and her mother, and he commanded our host to give warning to his guests. This was news to me, as I thought that the child had simply two or three impetigo pustules on the face and the mother I supposed had that not very aristocratic looking disease called *acne vulgaris*. The colored girl had vanished, but she was traced to Philadelphia and was found in a dispensary service. The diagnosis was asked for and it was *papulo-pustular syphilis*.

The inmates of the hotel were in a high degree of excitement and to the best of my ability I explained to them the difference between smallpox and syphilis. The next day the State health officer from Trenton came down, bringing with him a doctor from Red Bank and one from Asbury Park and several more. Conspicuous for his ab-

sence was the New York doctor. The result of the examination was that all sustained the diagnosis made in Philadelphia.

The doctor who started this false report stands well in New York and he should not be held responsible, but not so those professors who graduated him as a physician without having given him any instruction on that most important of all diseases—syphilis. Imagine the ruin that this man's ignorance nearly accomplished. If the impression had gotten abroad that the smallpox existed on the Jersey Coast, it would have emptied every hotel from Long Branch to Cape May.

I have praised the virtues of iodide of potassium and have described her angelic form, with arms and wings extended hovering over the patient. In our last lecture I took the same "goddess" and drew a picture of her in quite another attitude. I told how she could kill as well as cure. Now let us take up that Roman god — Mercurios. We have described him as being even superior in glory to iodide of potassium. We hope to make him mentally visible to you. His name "mercari" (to traffic) indicates that the first idea of his character was that of the patron of merchandise. He had a great many tasks to perform and, among others, he was employed to lead the ghosts of the dead to the other world, to infuse dreams into the brain and to cause or dispel slumber by the passes of his magic wand.

He is generally represented as a naked youth, displaying in his limbs the beauty of the boy mingled with the full vigor of manhood, holding a purse in his right hand and his winged caduceus in his left, wearing one pair of wings on his sandals and another on his hat and bending forward on tip-toe, as if speeding over sea and land on some important errand. In his left hand he carried his badge of authority. This caduceus, as it was called, was a rod entwisted by two serpents and generally surmounted with a pair of wings. The rod represented power, the serpents wisdom and the wings diligence and activity. Wonderful properties were as-

cribed to it by the poets; as laying persons to sleep, raising the dead, etc.

The drug mercury is named after this fascinating god. If you take the trouble to study its history you will find that it has killed more than it has cured. Why? In olden times all venereal troubles were little understood and gonorrhea, syphilis and chancroidal inflammations were all supposed to be of the same origin and mercury was given to all. Now mercury has killed and will continue to kill until it is known when to, and when not to, give it. It will cure syphilis and it will cause the most disastrous effects, given to patients who have not the disease. Years ago there was an almost universal protest against its employment.

In 1822, in Sweden, by Royal command, reports were annually made from civil and military hospitals, as to the effects of treatment with and without mercury. At this time in Sweden and Denmark, venereal diseases were treated systematically by diet alone and to this plan the name "*cura famis*" has been given. It consisted in submitting the patient to a very severe regimen and the administration of the extracts of bark and conium as medicines. The regimen of the patient during the first six weeks consisted of five ounces of roast meat without gravy or condiment of any kind and six ounces of white bread soaked in water; this quantity was divided into two or three portions, but it was all that was allowed for one day. The extract of conium was given in doses of four or six grains night and morning. At the end of six weeks the patient resumed his ordinary diet.

All kinds of venereal diseases were treated on this plan, whether recent or inveterate; but it was considered particularly indicated where mercury had been used without success, or where syphilis existed in a gouty or scrofulous constitution. A decoction of the root of the "*smilax china*" was given for drink to the extent of two pints a day (*Exposé de la Méthode pour guérir les Maladies Venériennes dégénérées*, par Osbeck; Stockholm, 1811).

The commission appointed to exam-

ine into the merits of this plan of treatment decided that the cure was due to the regimen alone and the medical treatment had little or no effect. The Swedish physicians restricted the *cura famis* to cases of constitutional, inveterate, or protracted syphilis. In primary syphilis it was considered injurious and was supposed to favor the development of constitutional disease by rendering absorption more active. Reports very unfavorable to the treatment of syphilis with mercury also came from France and Germany.

I quote the following from an old edition of "Atkins' Practice of Medicine, 1868." "It is extremely interesting and gratifying to be able to say that long before any reports were made the surgeons of the British army perceived the ravages of the combined poisons of mercury and syphilis and had the boldness to declare themselves against the system of treatment of syphilis with mercury and to introduce the milder measures of non-mercurial treatment.

"The inquiry, begun in 1816 by those military surgeons, requires to be reinvestigated with all the present advanced knowledge of the nature of the disease which we now possess. With a better prospect of detecting the fallacies which surrounded the investigations under the simple treatment of those eminent men, there can be no doubt that mixed cases of soft, as well of indurated, chancres and specific or syphilitic sores, were allowed spontaneously, as it were, to develop their distinctive characters. No confidence can now be placed in the results derived from clinical observation, where the cure of soft, suppurating and mixed sores, gonorrhea, vegetations, suppurating buboes, are all indiscriminately given as evidences of the cure of syphilis.

"Even those who believe most fully in its virtues acknowledged that in primary affections, as when given in the treatment of the local sore, its administration will not prevent the occurrence of constitutional symptoms; nevertheless the value of mercury in the case of

the induration of the true infecting chancre is now fully recognized."

We must be good diagnosticians. You notice how carefully we conduct our examinations, and when there is any doubt at all, we do not begin with any form of mercurial treatment.

I will give you an example of what harm mercury is capable of when given to a patient who has not syphilis. Just after the close of our civil war, I had an officer friend, who consulted a most noted ex-army surgeon for a suspicious sore. The surgeon immediately gave him mercury. Soon he was covered with a papular eruption, which convinced the doctor of the correctness of his diagnosis. The patient went from bad to worse every day and trembled like an aspen leaf with paralysis agitans. He was an aged, wretched looking object. One day he made me a friendly visit. I examined him carefully, and told him that I was of the opinion that he never had syphilis, and that the eruption and the shaking palsy he had were both the effect of mercury. I advised him to go to New York and consult my friend Dr. F. J. Bumstead, who was then in his prime, and the leading syphilographer in America. The patient did so, and I had the satisfaction of having the doctor agree with me in every particular. Mercury was stopped and tonics were given, and in a very brief space of time the man was as well as he ever was. He would have died if the mercurial treatment had been continued, for it was a slow but sure poison to him, because he never had syphilis. You have seen the magical effects of our treatment. We believe in the judicious use of mercury, but it is a two-edged sword and should not be placed in the hands of a fool.

Let us return to the treatment of syphilis. We have already given you our treatment of the first year and a half of syphilis by various forms of the internal administration, and subsequently the "mixed treatment." We gave our reasons for every procedure, and we are convinced if this method is judiciously carried out, that in the majority of your patients you

can assure them that you can cure them. You can not abort the secondary stage, but you can prevent its running on to the so-called tertiary stage, which is a sequela of the primary and secondary.

We will now call your attention to the treatment by mercurial fumigation, or rather the mercurial vapor bath, and we naturally think of the man who had the best success with this plan of treatment, and who has written most clearly on the subject, and that is Mr. Langston Parker, F. R. C. S., of Birmingham, England. I will give his directions for the mercurial vapor bath, as well as his own views as to its superiority over all other methods.

"The patient is placed on a chair, and covered with an oilcloth lined with flannel, which is supported by a proper framework. Under the chair are placed a copper bath, containing from half a pint to a pint of water, and a tinned iron plate, on which is put from one to three drachms of the bisulphuret of mercury, or the same quantity of the grey oxide, or the binocide, or other mercurial preparation; under each of these, a spirit lamp. The patient is thus exposed to the influence of three agents, heated air, common steam, and the vapor of mercury, which is thus applied to the whole surface of the body in a moist state. After the patient has remained in the bath from five to ten minutes, perspiration generally commences and by the end of twenty or thirty minutes, beyond which I do not prolong the bath, it is generally free. The lamps are now removed, and the temperature gradually allowed to sink; when the patient has become moderately cool, the coverings are removed and the body rubbed dry; he is then allowed to rest in an arm-chair for a short time, during which he drinks a cup of warm decoction of guaiacum or sarsaparilla.

"The apparatus requires some modification and arrangement to suit particular cases. When it is wanted to induce a quick and decided action, the whole power of the bath should be brought into operation, and the largest quantity of mercury should be employed. In rapidly spreading ulcers,

this is required. Again, in chronic skin or throat diseases, where a powerful action would rather oppress the patient than cure his disease, the power of the bath should be modified, and not so great a heat or so much mercury employed. This is accomplished by using smaller spirit lamps, or, when perspiration has once been induced, by the removal of one lamp, leaving the patient thus exposed for a time to the mercurial vapor alone. This should be done when the patient has been broken down by long-continued disease, in bad or weak subjects, when a more prolonged action is required to eradicate the more deep-seated effects of the venereal poison, as in diseases of the bones, or indurations on the penis. Each particular case would require a greater or less modification of this kind. The form of mercurial employed is also of consequence. In skin diseases, the bisulphuret is to be preferred; in diseases of the throat or nose, the grey oxide, binoxide, or calomel, is better, because the patient can bear the head immersed without sneezing or coughing, which he can not do when the bisulphuret is used.

"I am in the habit of using four mercurial preparations for the bath—the bisulphuret of mercury, the binoxide of mercury, the grey or black oxide, and the iodide; to this list Mr. Henry Lee has lately added the chloride of mercury. These may be used singly, or combined in different ways, to suit the peculiarities or emergencies of each particular case. The first of these preparations is milder than the last, and from half a drachm to four drachms may be used with perfect safety. In one case half an ounce was used for each bath, and two applications were sufficient to bring the system fully under the influence of the remedy. The iodide must be used in smaller quantities; nearly the whole of this preparation is rapidly converted into vapor, and, unlike all the other preparations, leaves scarcely any ash behind it. From five grains to half a drachm of the iodide is sufficient, and it is better to use it in small quantities, mixed with a larger quantity of either

of the other preparations. When calomel is used in ordinary cases, from ten to twenty grains may be employed for each bath. In affections of the testes (sarcocoele) and of the bones (the various forms of otitis or periostitis), a combination of a scruple of the iodide, and one or two drachms of the bisulphuret or binoxide, would be a proper form. For local application to the cavities of the nose or mouth, calomel or the grey oxide of mercury are the best preparations. I have known the vapor of the biniodide of mercury used. A surgeon, by mistake, employed the biniodide instead of the iodide, in a most formidable case of secondary syphilitic ulcerations. It produced violent diarrhea with bloody stools, but it cured the disease. I have never used this salt by the way of fumigation, on account of its irritating properties.

"A short preparatory treatment should be adopted before using the baths. The bowels should be kept free, and the use of wine, spirits, etc., prohibited. The patient should be free from fever, the tongue clean, and the freedom from organic diseases, such as those of the heart and lungs, more particularly, should be ascertained. Should such or other complications be present, they might require modifications of treatment, but would not prevent its employment, as this is not only the most certain, but the safest way of curing most forms of constitutional syphilis.

"This plan of treatment does not commonly require that the patient should forego his ordinary occupations of business, or that he should be confined to the house during its use. It must be admitted that its effects would be accelerated by confinement to bed, or to a couch in a moderately warm room; but this is by no means imperative, and I have very rarely advised it, except in such cases where exposure or exercise would be positively mischievous, as in the cases of sloughing, or rapidly spreading ulcers in the throat or elsewhere."

"The time occupied in the cure of venereal diseases by the mercurial vapor

bath is vastly less than that consumed by any other kind of treatment; its effects are commonly immediate, one full bath very frequently making an impression on the disease. Where the hair has been falling rapidly, one bath has arrested this; ulcers which have been rapidly spreading have been rendered stationary by one bath. After two or three baths, the improvement is in most instances marked; and the cure is effected in one-fourth, or even one-sixth, of the time required for the success of ordinary treatments. The nature of the cases determines the time occupied in the cure. In superficial skin diseases, or superficial ulcers of the nose and throat, the cure is very rapid. I have constantly known affections of this kind entirely cured in a fortnight or three weeks, with pleasure rather than inconvenience to the patients."

Mr. Parker did not confine himself to

this method of treatment by any means. There is no doubt but that in certain cases it is superior to all methods of treatment, especially in cases where the nose and nasal cavities are involved.

During our civil war, at the Armory Square Hospital, Dr. Léon Alcan had charge of the mercurial vapor baths, and followed the directions as given by Mr. Parker, and ever since in desperate cases I have made use of them. In 1870 Dr. Alcan in his old age returned to Paris. During the height of the Commune in 1871, I met him. He had forgotten the little English that he once knew. He was rejoiced to see me, and took me to his humble abode, where the poor old fellow was dying of a broken heart at the sufferings of his beloved country.

At the conclusion of our next service, we hope to present other methods of treating syphilis.

ALCOHOLIC MANIACAL EPILEPSY.

TRANSITORY DISTURBANCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS MEDIATING CRIMINAL ACTS.

By William Lee Howard, M. D.,

Baltimore.

THE recent cases of Duestrow, Marie Barberi, Koerner and others, have brought forward prominently the rôle alcoholic epileptic mania plays in heredity and medico-legal questions. The subject is also of paramount interest to the sociologist and the physician. It is of great importance that the latter should be able to distinguish between drunkenness as a vice and inebriety as an effect of an abnormal, unstable and degenerate inherited neurotic personality.

In this country, where intoxication is no excuse for crime, it is necessary we should recognize two phases of alcoholic inebriety: acute alcoholic insanity and alcoholic maniacal epilepsy. Such forms of insanity are now recognized by leading neurologists and alienists. A very small amount of alcohol will put a person of peculiar neurotic tendencies into a state similar to psychical epilepsy

(psychical epileptic equivalent). In this condition atrocious crimes are often committed for which the individual is not responsible. In a recent trial the presiding judge would not allow evidence on this fact to be given. He evidently did not recall that maxim of his profession: *Factum a iudice quod ad ejus officium non spectat, non ratum est.*

Great is the confusion and misunderstanding of terms when treating of "alcoholism," "inebriety," and "drunkenness." In order to avoid confusion I shall tighten up this loose nomenclature by using the terms as given by Norman Kerr. "Inebriety" is used to distinguish that "overpowering morbid impulse, crave or craze, which tends to drive certain individuals to excess in intoxicants." Scientifically this should be designated "narcomania" to cover the field of morphine, cocaine, chloral

and other allied intoxicants; but as I am dealing only with alcohol, inebriety will suffice for our purpose. Inebriety is a disease; an intoxication mania of such furor, intensity and force that men will sell their honor, barter their worldly goods and ruin those dearest to them for alcohol. The criminal acts and insane deeds of these individuals are symptoms of a diseased brain. Drunkenness is a vice.

The distinction between inebriety and drunkenness is one of perversion and perversity. This distinction as made by Krafft-Ebing is as follows: "We speak of perversion when the moral instinct is a perverted one, while we speak of perversity when it is a question of a perverse action, without taking into account the motive that has determined that action, whether it be a perverse inclination or any other motive, a criminal action, for example." Hence, perversion is an inclination independent of the will, and for which no one can be held responsible, at least in the eyes of an impartial judge; on the contrary, perversity, which is manifested in the action, must often be placed to the account of the individual.

A good example of alcoholic epileptic insanity is the Duestrow case. It also shows the powerful influence environment and heredity exerts in certain cases. Duestrow's mother was the daughter of a saloon keeper of the lower type, and was accustomed to drink at her father's place. His father belonged to the same class and was a habitual user of alcoholic drinks. These habits continued throughout the life of both parents, and the son, Arthur Duestrow, was given beer to drink when an infant. The father became suddenly wealthy when Arthur was about thirteen years of age, who at that early period in his life began a series of dissipation which continued up to the time he committed his repulsive crime. His only child, a little boy three years of age, he was passionately fond of, and devoted all of his time at home to amusing the little fellow.

On the day of the murder he drove up to his handsome residence to take this

child and its mother out sleighing. He had purchased on the way a handsome toy for the child which he took into the house with him. He called to his wife, and asked if she was ready, and then sat down to play with his son. Suddenly, without warning, he pulled a pistol out of his pocket; shot his wife, then picked up his child and fired two bullets in the little one's brain. He walked out hatless, was found on the street in a dazed condition, went quietly to the police station and there made several contrary statements. Such in rough outline is a typical case of alcoholic epileptic mania. Remember the State could prove no motive for the crime. Afterwards he continually denied knowing anything about the deed and insisted that his family were alive.

An epileptic maniac after committing a crime will when arraigned in the police court the next day admit the crime and say he was driven to it by some irresistible impulse, but when some months later he is brought to trial he denies knowing anything about the crime, and is not believed, except by those who have made this form of insanity a study. It is a very common thing for epileptics to give some inconsistent excuses for their actions; they have no accurate knowledge of what has transpired, but have a vague and indefinite idea, and attempt to excuse their conduct by absurd and illogical stories. The suddenness, the brutality, the recklessness, the atrocity and unnaturalness of such an act as Duestrow's suggest at once the suspicion of some brain disturbance.

We have to fully realize the significance of the history of these cases to distinguish the falseness or verity of these temporary disturbances of consciousness. A careful study of individuals who have had attacks of epileptic mania would show an abnormal condition of mind and morals in early life; physical timidity except when fortified by alcohol; anesthetic morality, apprehensions of all sorts of vague and indefinite happenings and an existence, both mental and physical, unnatural to the normal human being. As

these lycanthropists continue to indulge in increasing quantities of stimulants, toxic alcoholic epilepsy insidiously develops. The sudden and very transitory attacks of loss of consciousness are scarcely noticeable to the individual's bar-room comrades, or if so noticed, are accounted for by the fact that he has been drinking.

But these fits of staring which are pathognomonic of *petit mal*, called by some minor epilepsy, but which are in reality major epilepsy as regards their ultimate results, are totally different in appearance from the well-known stare seen in drunkenness. It is this peculiar characteristic of *petit mal* that differentiates it from other forms of epilepsy. We have none of the "falling-down fits," frothing at the mouth, violent muscular twitching or clonic spasms seen in major epilepsy. It also differs from the epileptiform attacks sometimes witnessed in delirium tremens. It is because the individual with commencing attacks of alcoholic epilepsy is seldom observed except by his boon companions that he continues unnoticed until the attack occurs with all its concomitant furor and ends in unaccountable and horrible deeds. These attacks of unconsciousness may be partial or complete, and last but a few seconds.

In some instances there is only slight clouding of the mind; a hazy, vague condition of the intellect, and finally during the epileptic furor complete abolition of consciousness, during which we have almost inconceivable brutality, ferocity and violence, inhuman tiger-like devilish action, which is characteristic of alcoholic epileptic insanity. This is not the masked epilepsy of some writers. No disease can be masked whose symptoms are so plainly demonstrable. The disease is masked in so far that these cases seldom come under the notice of the physician until the epileptic explosion has taken place which has brought the individual into unenviable and often very unfortunate notoriety. The layman cannot diagnosticate a drunken stare from an epileptic stare.

It is beyond cavil that the confused disturbed mental conditions which fre-

quently manifest themselves in persons who are habitual and hard drinkers and yet have no epilepsy, are not the same confusion seen in alcoholic epilepsy. The alcoholic stare is a drowsy, sleepy sort of stare and there is no fixedness of the body, as well as the muscles of the eye; the attention of the person can be attracted or changed. In the drunken stare the peculiar expression of the eye continues while the individual is speaking while, on the other hand, the epileptic stare ceases on return to consciousness.

The epileptic stare is sharp, sudden and instantaneous and there is a fixedness of the muscles, as well as the features of the eye. This fixedness of the eye is a pronounced mark of minor epilepsy. We also frequently notice the sudden grasping by the hand of the nearest object. In court the question often arises, when the plea of alcoholic epileptic insanity is used, "Was not the deed done in a state of alcoholic furor?" The facts of the case easily decide the question.

In alcoholic epileptic insanity the period of anger is preceded by a calm attitude; then comes the sudden period of ferocity during which the deed is done; almost immediate subsidence of the furor, followed by partial or complete ignorance of the act. If the deed was committed in a state of ordinary alcoholic furor the ferocious condition would be manifest until the alcohol which was causing it lost its influence. In other words, the condition would last as long as the effects of the alcohol continued. These individuals who suffer from minor epilepsy do not indicate any physical conditions which would differentiate them from normal individuals. The form of so-called alcoholic epilepsy which is unaccompanied by mania, while recognized by many authorities as being, *per se*, caused by excessive indulgence in alcohol, does not offer sufficient evidence as yet to allow us to be positive in the matter. In those suffering from attacks of idiopathic minor epilepsy the use of alcohol unquestionably causes maniacal attacks. The knowledge that such attacks are probable should prevent the use of alcohol in any form by

those who have been subject to minor epilepsy; and should such individuals with a full sense of this fact commit crime when in a state of alcoholic epileptic mania, they should be held guilty. According to Garnier, the offsprings of alcoholic parents are prone during adolescence to attacks of epileptic mania. They exhibit a psychological as well as a cerebral degeneration. A certain mental condition accompanies, precedes,

or follows attacks of minor epilepsy. This is mental depression and it frequently ends in insanity. Such attacks of insanity take the place of staring and the other well-known objective symptoms noticed in minor epilepsy and are known as equivalents, psychical substitutes. This condition is frequently observed in cases where not the slightest attacks of a minor epileptic nature have been manifested or known to exist.

ANTI-STREPTOCOCCIC SERUM.—The results obtained hitherto in the treatment of septicemia by means of the antitoxic serum of Marmorek have been very much less marked than those which have followed the antitoxine of diphtheria. Its use in the treatment of puerperal fever has not been attended with brilliant success. It is to be remembered, however, says the *British Medical Journal*, in this connection that the serum has in some, and probably in many, instances been injected after the disease had become well-established in the system of the patient. In view of the very rapid absorption of the septic poison in these cases, and of the large uterine surface available for this purpose, the significance of such delay should not be overlooked. It is probable, too, that the disease under treatment has not always been the effect of the streptococcus alone, but primarily sapremic and a consequence of putrefaction in retained coagula. It is, however, encouraging to note that even in the treatment of puerperal cases a distinct amelioration of symptoms after injection has been noticed by some French observers (Patru, Maillart, Ribemont, etc.). M. Boucheron speaks highly of his results in the treatment of purulent dacryocystitis by this method, injections of 5 c.c. repeated at intervals of a few days having a marked effect even in chronic cases of this disease. He employs the serum also as a preventive of possible suppuration after cataract operations. As yet it would seem that the antitoxic power of this remedy is not great, and it may be that the secret of success in acute cases lies, not only in the prompt-

itude of its employment, but in the frequency of its repetition. The most that can be said so far is that past experience, though indecisive, is encouraging rather than otherwise, and lends some color to the hope that with a purer and more powerful serum better results may be expected. Practitioners who have had to combat the horrors of puerperal septicemia are not likely to undervalue even such hope in this connection.

* * *

IS THE WORD AUTOPSY CORRECT?—A writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* believes that the word "autopsy" is not sufficiently comprehensive in defining a post-mortem examination, for he says it simply means "seeing for one's self." He also thinks that the word necropsy is not far-reaching enough in that it means the examination of a body, which may be a superficial examination, so he suggests the word "necrotomy" as covering the idea desired.

* * *

HYSTERIA SIMULATING ECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANCY.—Bescarlet (*British Medical Journal*) reported at the Geneva Congress the case of a pregnant woman who caught cold and inflammation of the kidney ensued. The fetus died, and several convulsive attacks followed. Bescarlet maintained that they were purely hysterical. The chief positive evidence was their punctual recurrence at a certain time for several nights in succession. They differed from even mild eclampsia by the absence of vomiting, coma, deranged vision and facial convulsions.

Medical Progress.

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN GYNECOLOGY.

By Thomas H. Buckler, Jr., M.D.,
Baltimore.

SHORTENING THE ROUND LIGAMENTS.

IN a lengthy and exhaustive paper (*American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*) Dr. George M. Edebohls discusses the indications for, technique and results of shortening the round ligaments of the uterus.

The writer deals with the extra-peritoneal or inguinal shortening of the ligaments exclusively and claims that the operation is far superior to ventral or vaginal fixation of the uterus, intra-abdominal shortening of the ligaments, cystoplexy of the uterus and operative procedures in the utero-sacral ligaments, in being more physiological in its plan and results and in interfering in a less degree, if at all, with child-bearing and child-birth.

While the record of disasters of pregnancy and parturition following vaginal fixation is so appalling that the operation is contra-indicated in any case with the possibility of future pregnancies, and while that of ventral fixation is almost as bad, no disturbances—with the exception of slight drawing pain, beginning with the eighth month, eight pregnancies have been observed to follow shortening of the round ligaments, the operation is indicated in all uncomplicated cases of retro-version, retro-flexion and excessive mobility of the uterus requiring operative treatment in aggravated ante flexion of the uterus when the fundus is below the level of the internal inguinal ring, in cases of retroverted ante flexed uteri without adhesions and in simple prolapse of the ovaries without adhesions, when that condition calls for treatment. Prior to the operation the uterus should be curetted and all plastic work called for upon the cervix, vagina or perineum performed.

All adhesions between the uterus and annexa must be severed and the operator must satisfy himself that the uterus can

be well anteverted by bimanual manipulation. The operation is best performed "by opening the whole length of the anterior wall of the inguinal canal, drawing the ligament out at the internal ring, really shortening the intra-abdominal portion by stripping back the investing peritoneum and closing the wound after the manner of the Bassini operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia, leaving and securing the shortened ligament in its natural habitat below the lower edge of the internal oblique."

Of one hundred and sixteen cases operated on by the author, four were absolute failures, two of which were subsequently cured, one by vaginal and one by ventral fixation. There were five relative failures due to giving way of one round ligament within the abdomen. These were subsequently cured by ventral fixation. In the remaining one hundred and six patients the uterus remained in normal anteversion.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF FIBROIDS.

In a recent discussion of the treatment of fibroid tumors (Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia) Dr. G. Betton Massey stated that his statistics in the electrical treatment of fibroids were most gratifying. In 75 cases that had undergone treatment and whose present condition he had ascertained after periods varying from eight to two years since the cessation of treatment, 85 per cent. showed practical success. Fifteen per cent. were made no better nor worse and one case had been made worse.

UTERINE FIBROMATA.

In a paper on the "Improved Technique of Vaginal Ligation of the Uterine Arteries for Uterine Fibromata; Indications for the Operation (*Medical Record*)", Dr. Augustin H. Goelet states that this operation has not obtained its deserved place as a conservative surgical measure. This failure he believes due to the circulation not having been permanently cut off, the vessels not being completely or permanently obliterated, or its indications have not been clearly understood. While the opera-

tion has only a limited application in fibroid conditions of the uterus, it involves little or no risk, it is quickly and easily performed; the convalescence is rapid, the relief of symptoms is prompt, it ultimately results in complete or almost complete atrophy of the tumor and it does not unsex, mutilate or disable the patient.

TOXINES IN UTERINE TUMORS.

Dr. R. M. Stone reports (*New York Medical Journal*) a case of malignant uterine tumor treated by the toxines of erysipelas and bacillus prodigiosus. The patient, forty-two years old, first came under observation in May, 1895. An examination six months later showed a large, eroded cervix. Curettage was performed and a large portion of uterine tissue removed. Examinations made by several pathologists pronounced the growth malignant. The patient's condition grew rapidly worse and examination November 30 showed decided infiltration and nodulation of both broad ligaments.

On December 4, three minims of the infiltrated toxines of erysipelas and bacillus prodigiosus were injected between the shoulder blades. No reaction followed. On December 5, seven; 6, ten; 7, fourteen; 8, twenty minims were injected with no reaction. This treatment was continued until December 20 with negative result. It was then decided to go nearer the seat of the disease and on December 21, nineteen minims were injected in the vagina. This was followed in twenty minutes by chills. Temperature rose to $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. and death seemed near. The patient rallied slowly, but the treatment could not be resumed until January 2, when three minims were injected in the vagina, in which locality all subsequent injections were made.

From January 21 to March 6, the filtered toxines were used and twenty-seven injections, varying from three to twenty-three minims, were given. From March 15 to 24, eight injections of from five to thirty minims were given. Treatment was again continued from April 8 to May 25. On this date there was violent reaction and the patient's

symptoms became very alarming. On May 4 an examination failed to find any infiltration in the broad ligaments and the uterus was much atrophied. October 31, 1896, the patient was well and vigorous, weighed ten pounds above normal weight. Had no pelvic pain and had resumed household duties. As far as the literature upon the treatment of malignant, inoperable tumors by toxines is recorded, this case is unique.

* *

MASSAGE IN FRACTURES. — Of late much has been written on the ambulatory treatment of fractures and now Dr. George Woolsey brings up, in the *Medical News*, the old story of massage in the treatment of fractures. Time is wasted and the health is much impaired by the rest necessary in treating some fractures. Therefore he concludes as follows:

1. The treatment of fractures, especially those near joints, by immobilization, whether ambulatory or not, leaves something to be desired in (a) the time required and (b) the functional result obtained.

2. The treatment of such fractures by massage and passive motion shortens the time of bony union by one-third or one-half, and vastly improves the immediate functional result.

3. This treatment is especially applicable and important in fractures near joints.

4. Its application is easy. It relieves pain and swelling, hastens callus formation and solidification, prevents atrophy of the muscles and stiffness of the joints and tendons.

5. Splints should be applied between the daily fifteen or twenty-minute applications of massage for the first ten or twenty days, according to the nature of the fracture and the tendency to displacement, or until consolidation occurs.

6. This treatment, combined with the ambulatory method, promises an ideal method.

7. Oblique fractures of both or the only bone in a limb, or fractures near the middle of the limb with a tendency to displacement, should be immobilized until consolidation has commenced.

MARYLAND Medical Journal.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00 a year, payable in advance, including postage for the United States, Canada and Mexico. Subscriptions may begin with any date.

DATE OF PAYMENT.—The date following the subscriber's name on the label shows the time to which payment has been made. Subscribers are earnestly requested to avoid arrearages.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new address must be given. Notice should be sent a week in advance of the change desired.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Original articles are solicited from members of the profession throughout the world. Reprints will be furnished in payment of accepted articles if the author's wish is so stated at the time.

CORRESPONDENCE upon subjects of general or special interest, prompt intelligence of local matters of interest to the profession, items of news, etc., are respectfully solicited. Marked copies of other publications sent us should bear the notice "marked copy" on wrapper.

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL,
209 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
913 F Street, N. W.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10, 1897.

RECENT numbers of *Merck's Report* contain a very straightforward and honest paper by Mr. Henry P. Hynson, the well-known pharmacist of Baltimore, on the practical methods of establishing congenial relations between pharmacists and physicians.

After reading the article one will not be surprised to know that it took the first prize offered by that paper in a recent literary contest, for it shows practical acquaintance with the subject treated. Respectability is the first requisite to success. If relations between the two great professions of the healing art become strained, rupture will follow, and while the weaker will go to the wall, the sick will suffer.

The author maintains that the physician prefers to patronize that pharmacist who attends strictly to business and who applies his best efforts to the demands of the physician and his patient rather than in trying to make up on the side lines of soda water, proprietary preparations, stationery, candy, and the

many other articles which do not belong to a legitimate pharmacy.

The pharmacist who covers the front of his store with signs of all kinds is not carrying on business in the right way. He should keep no preparation that would not be prescribed by the physician and should add to his stock sick-room appliances, nurses' requisites, dietetics, modern equipments for infant feeding, etc.

Counter prescribing should stop and no clue should be given the patient as to what the prescription contains and substitution should be avoided most studiously. Advertising by sending out from time to time dignified and well-worded circulars which attract attention is permissible.

Mr. Hynson says further: "Let your customers distinctly understand that you are in no sense a physician—that you refrain from prescribing for them, not because you are unwilling to accommodate them, but because you regard their well-being too highly to trifle with it in a superficial way."

The author makes a good point when he says that a physician should pay for everything, except for inexpensive medicine for strictly personal use. No self-respecting physician cares to receive free drugs and preparations from the pharmacist.

Medical men cannot be prevented from furnishing their own medicine, but defeat can be turned into victory by supplying them with drugs at a rate which will gain their custom. While legally the prescription belongs to the patient, the druggist will only repeat it on order from the physician or when he feels that no bodily harm is done by the repetition.

The author's statement will meet the approbation of all physicians and the profession would feel repaid by a perusal of this well written article.

That such talk is not theory is shown by the author's own business, which is in every way a success and which has gained the respect and admiration of the profession everywhere. New York has now a legitimate pharmacy, where principles such as those laid down in this article are followed. Of course, there are plenty of good, conscientious pharmacists who do a good prescription business, who are honest to the smallest detail, and yet who, like a country store, sell a large variety of articles foreign to the drug trade.

There cannot, however, but be a feeling of confidence and certainty in a pharmacist who sticks strictly to the prescription and sick-room business and who gives the same care and detail to the smallest order. Congenial relations between the pharmacist and physician are necessary for success in both branches of the healing art, and such work as Mr. Hynson's, which tends to further the congenial relations, should be encouraged.

* * *

It is unfortunate that, soon after each solution of the artificial feeding problem for infants has been received

Danger in Sterilized Milk. as satisfactory, some in-

quisitive genius or observing clinician should demonstrate that it is, like its predecessors, defective. It seems that after all we shall have to get back somehow, by evolution, involution or revolution, to the antiquated method of breast-nursing. Healthy mothers are probably more easy to evolve that "perfect substitutes for mother's milk," if women would only open their eyes to the injustice and injury done to infants by depriving them of their normal nutriment.

"If only we could kill the germs in cow's milk it would be just as good as breast milk;" but when we do kill all the germs by long boiling the babies get scurvy. "But we will kill most of the germs, all the harmful ones, by Pasteurization;"—now at last the final desideratum is reached, babies not getting scurvy.

Alas for the vanity of substitution. A German—it is usually a German—(A. Lübbert, *Centralblatt für Kinderheilkunde*, March) tells us that he finds in cow's milk a bacterium whose growth is favored by heat and whose spores in milk resist steam or water-bath sterilization for even two hours at a time at a temperature of 210°. Even when very abundant in milk they do not outwardly change it so as to give warning of danger. Milk in which they are growing will if fed to guinea-pigs or puppies kill them in a few days with diarrhea.

The moral suggested is that too much dependence must not be placed on treatment of milk by heat, and that heated milk must not be permitted to remain warm after removal from the heater, but should at once be cooled below the temperature at which bacteria grow.

THE result of work in sanitariums especially built for the treatment of pulmonary consumption is shown in the twelfth annual report of the *Sanitariums for Consumption*. Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium just issued. Dr. Trudeau reports that 177 patients were treated during the year 1896, and 71 were still at the sanitarium at the time of this report. Of the remaining 106 to be reported on for the past year, 24 were discharged apparently cured, 37 with the disease arrested, 21 were improved and 24 were unimproved or failed. Of the 17 patients remaining three months or less when admitted, 7 were incipient cases, 3 were advanced and 7 far advanced. When discharged, 3 were apparently cured, 5 had the disease arrested, 3 were improved and 6 failed. Ten patients gained weight on an average of 10½ pounds and one lost 5¾ pounds. Of the 89 patients who remained from 3 to 25 months, of 18 incipient cases, 15 were cured, 3 had the disease arrested; while of 45 advanced cases, 5 were cured, 22 had the disease arrested, 10 were improved and 8 failed; and of 20 far advanced cases, 7 had the disease arrested, 8 were improved and 10 failed. The bacilli disappeared from a large number and 6 out of 14 were cured by the modified tuberculin treatment.

He divides the cases into the following groups:

1. *Incipient.* Cases in which both the physical and rational signs point to but slight local and constitutional involvement.

2. *Advanced.* Cases in which the localized disease-process is either extensive or in an advanced stage, or where, with a comparatively slight amount of pulmonary involvement, the rational signs point to grave constitutional impairment or to complication.

3. *Far advanced.* Cases in which the rational and physical signs warrant the term.

4. *Apparently cured.* Cases in which the rational signs of phthisis and the bacilli in the expectoration have been absent for at least three months or who have no expectoration at all; any abnormal physical signs remaining being interpreted as a healed lesion.

5. *Arrested.* Cases in which cough, expectoration and bacilli are still present, but in which all constitutional disturbance has disappeared for several months; the physical signs interpreted as an arrested process.

There were no deaths.

Medical Items.

We are indebted to the Health Department of Baltimore for the following statement of cases and deaths reported for the week ending April 3, 1897.

Diseases.	Cases Reported	Deaths.
Smallpox.....		
Pneumonia.....		23
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....		20
Measles.....	29	
Whooping Cough.....	5	
Pseudo-membranous Croup and Diphtheria. }	13	4
Mumps.....	6	
Scarlet fever.....	34	4
Varioloid.....		
Varicella.....		
Typhoid fever.....	2	

Denver is to have a building exclusively for doctors' offices.

A man in Philadelphia has been fined for spitting in the street cars.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, is trying to build a hospital for the poor of the borough.

There are 93 graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, this year.

Private-docent G. Klemperer, formerly Leyden's assistant at Berlin, has been made professor.

Dr. Herbert Harlan has moved his office and residence to 516 Cathedral Street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association regrets to lose Dr. John Morris, who has seen fit to resign from its board.

June 8 will be the date of the forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

The San Francisco Board of Health has issued orders that no Chinaman shall hereafter spit on clothes that he is ironing.

Dr. William T. Howard, whose resignation was announced from the University of Maryland, will neither confirm nor deny the report.

Dr. Ernest Brand, who is so well known in connection with hydrotherapy in typhoid fever, died recently in Stettin, Germany, aged 70 years.

A meeting of the physicians of Baltimore County has been called to be held in Grange Hall, Towson, on April 15, for the purpose of organizing a medical society.

Dr. Paul Gibier of the Pasteur Institute of New York proposes to set aside a certain number of beds for the free treatment of physicians affected with tuberculosis.

Georgia requires more than registration with the county clerk, as was stated by an exchange. This State has had a board of medical examiners for more than two years.

Washington, D. C., is about to organize a Sanitary Improvement Company to provide sanitary dwellings for the poor. A mass meeting was held at the Foundry M. E. Church to consider the matter, and Dr. Sternberg spoke in its behalf.

Mr. Henry Brauns has resigned from the State Board of Health. If a public office is a public trust, it would seem as if Mr. Brauns should consider carefully before he withdraws his support from a body which he so recently promised to serve and so well served.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Publishers' Association will be held in Philadelphia, on Monday, May 31, 1897 (the day preceding the meeting of the American Medical Association). Editors and publishers, as well as everyone interested in medical journalism, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the deliberations. Several very excellent papers are already assured, but more are desired. In order to secure a place on the programme, contributors should send titles of their papers at once to the Secretary, Chas. Wood Fassett, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Annual Conversational Meeting of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia will be held in the upper hall of the College of Physicians, Northeast Corner Thirteenth and Locust Streets, on Thursday, April 22, 1897, at 8.15 P. M. Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, Professor of Morbid Anatomy in Rush Medical College, will deliver an address, entitled "Segmentation and Fragmentation of the Myocardium." After the meeting a reception will be tendered Dr. Hektoen at the University Club, 1316 Walnut Street. A cordial invitation is extended to attend the meeting and the reception.

Book Reviews.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF TREATMENT FOR 1897. A Critical Review for Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. Crown octavo, 488 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Philadelphia and New York. Lea Brothers & Co. 1897.

This Year-Book, a reprint of the English edition, is a very valuable one, as it is carefully prepared by competent men, and gives an excellent summary of the progress in practical medicine during the past year. For example, we have seen no summary so good as the Schott treatment of heart disease, by Dr. Coupland. To take another illustration, the question of deciduoma malignum, the nature of which has been so much discussed, is reviewed very fully by Dr. Handfield Jones. The abstracts of this Year-Book are prepared by a group of the best trained of the younger generation of the London physicians and surgeons. The small, compact character of the volume is also a great advantage.

DR. J. H. KENNEDY of Aberdeen, Md., who is a man of keen observation, with natural powers of description, has contributed to the April number of *Harper's Monthly* a most enjoyable article on "Wild Things in Winter," showing the habits of certain animals when food is scarce. Dr. Kennedy is a graduate of 1874 of the old Washington Medical College, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has an excellent practice at Aberdeen, Maryland, and vicinity.

THE *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases* is now published by the Physicians' Publishing Company, 115 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York. Dr. James C. Johnston is the Acting Editor.

THE *Columbus Medical Journal*, of which Dr. R. Harvey Reed is editor and manager, has removed from 150 East Broad Street, to its new quarters, 68 Buttles Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. WILLIAM C. WILE of Danbury, Connecticut, has combined the *New England Medical Monthly* and *Prescription* in one journal.

REPRINTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Transfusion, Infusion and Auto-Transfusion; Their Comparative Merits and Indications. By August Schachner, M. D., Louisville. Reprint from the *American Practitioner and News*.

Current Editorial Comment.

MEDICAL CHARITY.

American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.

It is at present a question of serious importance whether or not a large part of the free medical service at present bestowed upon the public is not a crime instead of a charity. Surely no system of ethics would ever claim that the production of a condition of degradation, and the consequent injury of the recipient of a so-called charity, could result from any act truly charitable.

HOSPITAL ABUSE.

Medical News.

THE prime idea of managers of dispensaries is to report yearly the greatest possible number of patients treated, prescriptions filled and visits made by their district physicians. Largely dependent for support, as most of them are, upon voluntary contributions, the more show they make of their indiscriminate giving, the more money will they receive. It naturally follows that in less than half our dispensaries only a mere pretense of inquiry is made into the real necessity of the patient. In almost none are adequate measures employed to detect and prevent fraud. In few, if any, is the doctor vested with any discretionary power. Thus rich and poor alike find shelter under the ample cloak of charity.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

Kansas Medical Journal.

WOMEN are important factors in medicine. Not so much from the work they do in practice as the importance they are to the general and special practitioner in the make-up of his business. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the bulk of practice comes from the women. The men and the children are occasionally callers upon the physician's skill, but not near so frequently or so constantly as women. The wife and mother is apparently the victim of many ailments. She is at least treated for many, and altogether too frequently comes under the class of chronics. Naturally when she begins to complain, uterine trouble is suspected and it is not hard to find. A long period of uterine treatment giving no relief, she is subjected in turn to all the special and general treatments in the usual line. She is the source of income to the doctor, and occasionally calls heavily upon the purse of her husband.

Publishers' Department.

Society Meetings.

BALTIMORE.

- BALTIMORE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 847 N. Eutaw St. JAS. E. GIBBONS, M. D., President. E. L. CRUTCHFIELD, M. D., Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Mondays of each month.
- BOOK AND JOURNAL CLUB OF THE FACULTY. Meets at call of President.
- CLINICAL SOCIETY, 847 N. Eutaw St. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays—October to June—8.30 P. M. S. K. MERRICK, M. D., President. H. O. REIK, M. D., Secretary.
- GYNCOLOGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, 847 N. Eutaw St. Meets 2d Tuesday of each month—October to May (inclusive)—8.30 P. M. WILMER BRINTON, M. D., President. W. W. RUSSELL, M. D., Secretary.
- MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, 847 N. Eutaw St. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month—October to June—8.30 P. M. J. B. SCHWATKA, M. D., President. S. T. ROEDER, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.
- MEDICAL JOURNAL CLUB. Every other Saturday, 8 P. M. 847 N. Eutaw St.
- THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL HISTORICAL CLUB. Meets 2d Mondays of each month at 8 P. M.
- THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY. Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 8 P. M.
- THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL JOURNAL CLUB. Meets 4th Monday, at 8.15 P. M.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE. SUE RADCLIFF, M. D., President. LOUISE ERICH, M. D., Corresponding Secretary. Meets 1st Tuesday in the Month.
- UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY. Meets 3d Tuesday in each month, 8.30 P. M. HIRAM WOODS, JR., M. D., President, dent. E. E. GIBBONS, M. D., Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

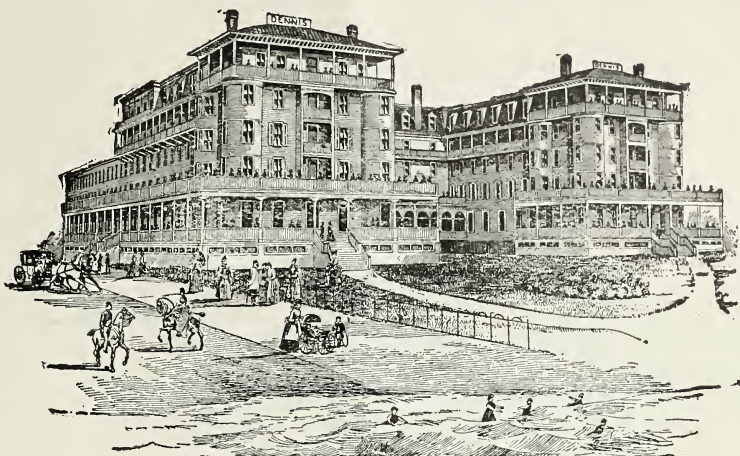
- CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meets at members' houses, 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month. ARTHUR SNYDER, M. D., President. R. M. ELLYSON, M. D., Corresponding Secretary. R. T. HOLDEN, M. D., Recording Secretary.
- MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets 1st Thursday each month at members' offices. FRANCIS B. BISHOP, M. D., President. LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
- MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets Georgetown University Law Building 1st Tuesday in April and October. W. P. CARR, M. D., President. J. R. WELLINGTON, M. D., Secretary.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets Wednesday, 8 P. M. Georgetown University Law Building. S. C. BUSEY, M. D., President. HENRY L. HAYES, M. D., Recording Secretary.
- OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. Meets monthly at members' offices. President, S. O. RICHEY, M. D. Secretary, W. K. BUTLER, M. D.
- WOMAN'S CLINIC. Meets at 1833 14th Street, N. W., bi-monthly. 1st Saturday Evenings. MRS. EMILY L. SHERWOOD, President; DR. D. S. LAMB, 1st Vice-President. MISS NETTIE L. WHITE, 2nd Vice-President. MRS. MARY F. CASE, Secretary. MISS MINNIE E. HEIBERGER, Treasurer.
- WASHINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY. Meets 1st Monday in each month. N. P. BARNES, M. D., President. F. W. BRADEN, M. D., Secretary.
- WASHINGTON OBSTETRICAL AND GYNCOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays of each month at members' offices. GEORGE BYRD HARRISON, M. D., President. W. S. BOWEN, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

NORWICH PHARMACAL CO.—*Gentlemen*: Unguentine has been given a place on my medicine shelf. I care for nothing more effectual in all conditions indicating its use, such as ulcers, fresh burns, contused wounds, etc.—Very respectfully yours, PATTON GRIFFITHS, M. D., Division Surgeon Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, office 1026 Jefferson Street, West Louisville, Ky.

PROTONUCLEIN is indicated in all forms of wasting processes, anemia, indigestion and in the various nerve affections, and as a general tonic and blood elaborator. Its now well recognized influence in establishing the white blood corpuscle to its normal usefulness in the economy bespeaks its place in scientific medicine. Protonuclein is administered internally as a tablet, containing three grains, while it is applied externally as a dusting powder, or may be used for insufflating purposes. It is also used hypodermically where it is impractical to give it otherwise. Reed and Carnrick, the manufacturers of this preparation, issue specific instructions as to its administration.

TO THE RESINOL CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.—*Sirs*: Pruritis vulva and ani, as well as itching piles, in my practice of twenty-eight years, were formerly considered as terrors to physicians as well as patients. Since Resinol has made its appearance, they have lost their terror and to it belongs the blue ribbon. Three cases of the first, two of the second and one of the third ailments yielded very readily by the use of Resinol to my own and patients' astonishment after other remedies had been used in vain for some time. With it I have also cured two cases of scrotal eczema, that were exceedingly obstinate before under other treatment. Lastly, I used it on scabies (5 cases in one family), and all were sound and well in a very short time, after two other physicians had tried in vain for some time before. I am adverse to the recommendation business, but must give praises in this instance, as it has given me in my practice much better results than solutions of carbolic acid, cor. suhl, etc., and ought to be, I think, in every physician's medicine case. It has no caustic properties, but is certainly the "Fitz" amongst the germ killers.—WM. CASPARI, M. D., Mitchellsburg, Ky., March 31, 1897.



HOTEL DENNIS, Atlantic City, N. J.

All modern improvements. Rooms single or en suite, with Bath and Parlor. Hot and Cold Sea-Water Baths in House. Elevator arranged so Invalids can take Chairs from their Rooms.

SEND FOR
CIRCULARS.

Joseph H. Borton, PROPRIETOR.

MANY Physicians have looked to Co-operative and Assessment organizations, lodges, camps, etc., for their life insurance, under the belief that a given amount of life insurance could be there purchased for less money than in a regular company. It is a mistake—a very grave mistake. A much better grade, certain in amount, backed by ample assets, dependent upon nothing except the payment of the premium is furnished by the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE OF PHILADELPHIA, at a much less cost than is incurred in many of the organizations referred to. Look at these rates:

Age.	Amount.	Cost per year for 10 years.
25	\$10,000	\$118.00
30	10,000	131.00
35	10,000	148.00
40	10,000	174.50
45	10,000	221.00
50	10,000	293.50

Correspondence solicited. No obligations imposed. No importunity. Address,
PENN MUTUAL LIFE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIXIR SIX IODIDES



This Elixir is prepared from the Chemically Pure Salts. Results can be looked for from its administration that could not possibly be expected from the Commercial Salts. FORMULA—Each fluid drachm contains Arsenic Iodidum 1-125 grain, Ferri Iodidum 1-12 grain, Hydrargyri Iodidum 1-125 grain, Manganesii Iodidum 1-10 grain, Potassii Iodidum one grain, Sodii Iodidum one grain, with Aromatics. MEDICAL PROPERTIES—The greatest value of this combination is it relieves those obscure and chronic obstructions to gland action—the kidney, liver, pancreas, as well as the lymphatic system, which may exert so great an influence for evil on the economy. It enjoys the confidence of the Medical Profession, as its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases, particularly so in pernicious anæmia, skin diseases, both scaly and papular, has remarkable curative effects in specific diseases and other manifestations of systemic infection, chronic, uterine, and pelvic diseases, and in complaints where an alterative and tonic is indicated.

This combination proves that the united action of remedies is often requisite when, either, alone, is insufficient. Physicians, when prescribing, will please write: Iodidi Elix. Sex. (WALKER-GREEN'S.)—One bottle.

The Druggist will please write directions on his own label. ELIXIR SIX IODIDES is always sold in eight oz. oval bottles and NEVER IN BULK.

Attention is also called to our ELIXIR SIX BROMIDES, ELIXIR SIX HYPOPHOSPHITES, and ELIXIR SIX APERIENS, which are unexcelled for clinical efficiency and palatability.

A liberal discount will be allowed Physicians who desire to prove their clinical efficiency. Wholesale price per dozen: Iodides, \$8.00; Hypophosphites, \$8.00; Bromides, \$8.00; Aperiens, \$8.00.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

These Elixirs are kept in stock by Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States.

The Walker-Green Pharmaceutical Co.
(INCORPORATED.)

Head Office, 180 W. Regent St., Glasgow, Scotland.

WESTERN DEPOT, U. S. A.,

17 W. Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

SUPPLIED BLOOD "IN EXTREMIS."

A KILLER OF SEPTICEMIA AND OF
SYPHILITIC VIRUS.*Cases by Dr. W. H. Parsons,*
Omaha, Neb.

Miss B., age 16, of Lincoln, Neb., was admitted to hospital in Kansas City, Mo., June 9, 1891. Laparotomy for ovarian cyst was performed on June 12. She was anemic in the extreme when admitted, and generally in bad condition for an operation, but the case demanded immediate relief and the operation was deemed particularly successful; but the low vitality and extreme nervous irritability of the patient gave no promise of a favorable outcome. Shortly after the operation the stomach became so irritable that all nourishment and even cold water was rejected. The temperature and other grave symptoms indicated sepsis. On June 18, the date of my first visit to the hospital, the patient's life was despaired of and the last rites of the church were being administered at the time of my arrival. Dr. G., the surgeon in charge, kindly gave me a history of the case. Rectal feeding had already been tried with unsatisfactory results, beef tea and milk having been used. At my earnest request I was permitted to test the value of the blood treatment, the doctor saying at the time that the patient would not live forty-eight hours. Bovinine, one ounce, sterilized water, one ounce, pancreatine, five grains, raised to a temperature of 100 degrees F., were employed and forced high up into the rectum. This was retained, and the same dose was repeated after an interval of two hours. After eight hours the distress and painful retching subsided, and if food was not alluded to the stomach remained tranquil. For twelve days the only nourishment administered was Bovinine every three hours day and night, and by this process of nutrition alone, the vitality of the patient was restored, so that at the end of that period she sat up in bed and, for the first time since the operation, expressed a wish for food. On July 3, this moribund girl was pronounced convalescent.

In St. Louis a lady had pricked her thumb with some poisonous product and blood poisoning in its most virulent form supervened and in spite of the best efforts of several lead-

ing surgeons, the case came to a point where amputation at the shoulders seemed the only alternative. The hand and arm were swollen to their fullest capacity and honey-combed with scores of sloughing ulcers. Upon my advice the hand and arm were dressed six times each day, after having been thoroughly cleansed, with pure Bovinine; the ulcers being packed with soft lint saturated with the same and the entire arm and hand dressed with it. In thirty hours a change was manifest and in sixty hours healthy granulations began to appear, diseased tissue to slough out and in twelve days her hand and arm were as good as new.

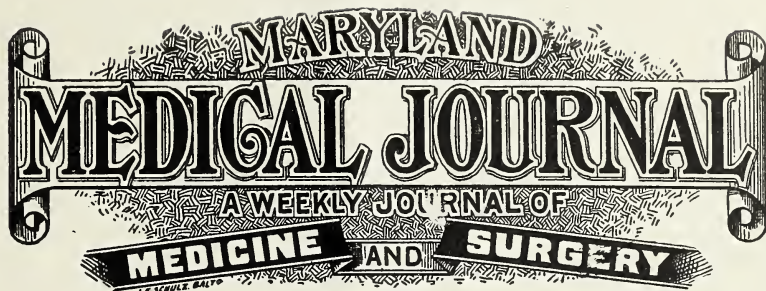
A man in St. Joseph, Mo., wounded himself in the hand while dressing dead hogs at the yards. Blood poisoning set in in earnest. In six days all dressings, etc., had failed and amputation was suggested. I was in the attending surgeon's office when he related the case so me. I suggested wrapping the arm and hand in bovine blood, changing every four hours. In twelve hours the change was so marked that the doctor sent for me to see the case. In four days he was well. The doctor thanked me, as did the man, who was about to lose his arm and probably his life.

A man in St. Joseph's Hospital, Oneota, had his arm smashed in a railroad accident; the fractures were compound and badly comminuted and in a few days an erysipelatous condition set up, which threatened his life. I was in the hospital and the attending surgeon, an old friend of mine, Dr. E. W. Lee, chief surgeon of the B. & M. Railroad, called me to view the case. It was truly desperate. I advised taking off all dressings, put the arm on a pillow, cleanse it thoroughly with hot bichloride and wrap the entire arm in pure Bovinine. After some hesitation it was done and in four days the condition had so far changed as to allow the arm to be put back into the dressings. Another life saved and another victory for blood.

Soft chancroid involving the glans and prepuce. The soft ulcer had been doing its work for four weeks; appeared almost malignant; various dressings had failed, such as iodoform, etc. This ulcer was packed in pure Bovinine and soft lint, changed every two hours the first three days, then every four hours. In thirty-six hours the diseased tissue sloughed out, healthy granulations set up, and in ten days he was well.

BALTIMORE, MD.
209 Park Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
913 F Street, N. W.

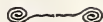


VOLUME XXXVI.

OCTOBER 17, 1896—APRIL 10, 1897.

BALTIMORE:
MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL PRINT,
209 PARK AVENUE.
1897.

CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME XXXVI.



Ames, Delano, A. B., M. D.....	383	Mansfield, A. D., M. D.....	202
Anderson, Edward, M. D.....	111	Mattfeldt, Charles L., M. D.....	367
Barclay, William F., A. M., M. D., 23, 275,	299	McCormick, John H., M. D.,.....	425
Barker, Lewellys F., M. D.....	57, 281	McGuire, Stuart, M. D.....	205
Bieser, Augustus E., M. D.....	293	Merrick, S. K., M. D.....	152
Biggs, Herman M., M. D.,.....	295	Nolen, Charles F., M. D.....	25
Birnie, C., M. D.....	132	Osler, William, M. D.....	73, 423
Bishop, Francis A.....	441	Pennington, John I., M. D.....	449
Blake, John D., M. D.....	199, 368	Preston, George J., M. D.....	55, 127
Bond, A. K., M. D.....	209	Price, Joseph, M. D.....	91
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D.....	1, 163, 354	Reed, R. Harvey, M. D.....	5
Buckler, Thomas H., Jr., M. D.....	470	Reik, H. O., M. D.....	109
Chancellor, C. W., M. D.....	315, 403	Robbins, Henry Alfred, M. D....	261, 311, 332, 444, 461
Chew, Samuel C., M. D.....	181	Roberts, John B., M. D.....	97
Clement, A. W., V. S.....	217	Rohé, George H., M. D.....	148, 365
Crutchfield, Eugene Lee, M. D.....	100	Rosse, Irving C., M. D.....	19
De Lee, Joseph B., M. D.....	59	Penniman, W. B. D., A. M., Ph. D.....	412
Fite, C. C., M. D.....	168	Sanger, Frank Dyer, M. D.....	235
Flexner, Simon, M. D.....	145	Savage, Moses, M. D.....	318
Fulton, John S., M. D.....	347	Simon Charles E., M. D.....	37, 74, 257, 329
Garcin, Ramon D., M. D.....	357	Sinis, George K., M. D.....	42
Gibbons, E. E., M. D.....	319	Solis-Cohen, Solomon, M. D.....	335
Hardcastle, J. H., M. D.....	112	Stabler, August, M. D.....	430
Hartwig, Chas. W., M. D.....	264	Steuart, James A., M. D.....	459
Herring, Arthur, M. D.....	219	Stokes, Wm. Royal, M. D.....	217, 389, 407
Hodgdon, Alexander L., M. D.....	431	Thayer, Wm. Sydney, M. D.,.....	221
Howard, William Lee, M. D.....	466	Turner, John, M. D.....	279
Hundley, J. M., M. D.....	134	Upshur, J. N., M. D.....	40, 163
Huntt, J. R., M. D.....	406	Watson, Wm. S., M. D.....	241
Jones, C. Hampson, M. D.....	2	Welch, William H., M. D.....	392
Livingood, Louis E., M. D.....	409	West, Charlotte, Dr.....	335
Long, J. W., M. D.....	80		
Woods, Hiram, Jr., M. D.....	319		

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXVI.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abscess, Ovarian, After Delivery	341	Cold, Curing a	140
Abused Members	271	Consumption, Sanitariums for	473
Alcohol, Absolute, as a Disinfectant for Instruments	67	Contagious Diseases, The Origin and Spread of	99
Alcohol Question, Common Sense on the	434	Convulsions, Infantile, The Etiology of ..	235
Alvarenga Prize	31	Convulsions, Puerperal, From the Stand- point of Prevention	165
Anacidity, Nervous, An Interesting Case of	318	Cornea, Experimental Inflammation of the	429
Anemia, Pernicious, With Distention of the Large Intestine	113	Correspondence	31, 84, 102, 139, 284
Anesthesia Jubilee, The	33	Craze for Operating, The	323
Anesthetics, Administration of	87, 103		
Anti-streptococcic Serum	469	CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT.	
Antitoxine a Bone of Contention in the Therapeutics of Diphtheria, Why is? ..	293	17, 36, 53, 71, 89, 107, 125, 143, 161, 179, 197, 233, 255, 273, 309, 326, 345, 381, 401, 421, 456, 475	
Antitoxine in Diphtheria	295		
Aphasia, Curiosities of	201	Cycling, Corpulence and Leanness	395
Appendicitis Craze and the Grape Cure, The	19	Cystitis, Chronic, and Ulcer of the Blad- der, Artificial Vesico-Vaginal Fistula for the Cure of	163
Appendicitis, The Causes of	314	Cystoscopy and Ureterscopy	80
Arteries and Veins, The Repair of	306	Death, The Hour of	378
Articles, Copyrighted	209	Delivery in the Moribund	284
Atresia and Its Causes	229	Dermatitis, x Ray	399
Autopsy, Is it Correct?	469	Dermatology, Recent Progress in	267
Bile, The Secretion of	418	Diagnosis, Municipal	123
Births, Deaths and Diseases? Should Physicians be Paid for Returns of	365	Diagnosis, The Importance of Laboratory Methods in	37, 74, 257, 329
Bladder, Female, The Cystoscope in Dis- eases of the	134	Diets, A Bureau of	253
Book and Journal Club, The	51	Diphtheria	399
		Diphtheria, A Few Facts that Emphasize the Importance of Medical Inspection of Schools for the Prevention of	383
BOOK REVIEWS.		Diphtheria, Bacteriological Demonstra- tions of	389
17, 35, 53, 71, 89, 107, 125, 143, 161, 179, 197, 215, 233, 255, 273, 290, 309, 326, 345, 363, 381, 401, 421, 439, 457, 475		Diphtheria, Clinical and Bacteriological Diagnosis of	392
Bubonic Plague, The	287	Diphtheria, Laryngeal, Personal Experi- ence with	241
Bullets in the Brain and the Röntgen Rays	85	Diphtheria, Laryngeal, Treatment of ..	111
Burns, Picric Acid in	376	Diphtheria Organisms in Healthy Persons	15
Business End of it, The	68	Diphtheria, Walking	251
Cancer, Bacterial Treatment of	433	Diseases of the Aged	87
Cancer, Heredity of	283	Dispensaries Really Abused? Are	264
Carcinoma, Amputation of the Breast for	49	Dispensary Abuse	213
Catarrh, Medicinal	208	Dropsy, Encysted, of the Peritoneum, A Case of	354
Cesarean Section, A Case of, Successful for Mother and Child	59	Drunk, Found	331
Chest Expansion and Phthisis	397		
Chloralose	366		

	PAGE
Dysentery, Acute, A Method of Treating.	359
Ear Affections, Vaseline in Middle	85
Eastern Shore, The	14
Eating, Irregular.....	372
Eclampsia and the Milk Treatment.....	298
Eclampsia, Puerperal.....	120
Emaciation, Artificial, The Danger of....	163
Embryos, Human, Wanted.....	284
Emulsions	361
Endometritis, Senile, and Vaginitis.....	117
Endothelioma of the Vaginal Cervix, A Case of.....	151
Enucleation of the Eye Under Cocaine ..	67
Epilepsy, Alcoholic Maniacal.....	466
Epilepsy, Focal, The Surgical Treatment of.....	67
Epileptics, Treatment of.....	230
Esophagotomy, Internal.....	435
Eye and Ear, Report of Progress in Dis- eases of the	319
Eye, Report of Progress in Diseases of the.....	115
Eye-Strain, Ocular Manifestations of....	103
Faculty's Meeting at Hagerstown, The ..	50
Feces, The.....	271
Fever, Bubonic, A Study of.....	403
Fever of Childhood, A New.....	419
Fevers, Continued.....	132
Fibroids of the Uterus Treated by the Apostoli Method	227
Filters, Sand	211
Filtration, Water.....	213
Fishbones in the Pharynx.....	323
Flatulence and Indigestion in Nursing Women	49
Formaldehyde	377
Frick, Charles, M. D.....	181
Frick Library Dedication, The.....	141
Frick Library of the Medical and Chirur- gical Faculty.....	187
Funeral Regulations for Rural Districts.	406
Gall-Stone, Bowel Obstruction by a Sim- ulating Appendicitis	112
Gastric Hyperacidity by Methyl Blue, Treatment of.....	204
Gastro-enterostomy.....	212
Generation, The Science of, and its Phe- nomena	275
Gonorrhea, Acute, Treatment of	199
Gonorrhea, Ichthyol in.....	171
Gonorrheal Arthritis.....	377
Graves's Disease Treated Surgically.....	413
Grippe Again, The.....	323
Growth, The Influence of Exercise on....	140
Gynecological Work, Unnecessary.....	23
Gynecology, Report of Progress in	470
Hagerstown Meeting, The.....	68, 104
Health, Action of Boards of.....	191
Health Officers, The Conference of.....	360
Health, The State Board of.....	287
Heart Disease, Chronic, The "Schott Method of Gymnastics in.....	335
Heart, The, under Röntgen Illumina- tions.....	113
Hematoma of the Dura Mater	226
Hematoma of the Vulva after Normal La- bor.....	120
Hemianopsia in Abscess of the Brain....	411

	PAGE
Hemorrhage from Bone Arrested by Nails	113
Hemorrhoids by Whitehead's Method, The Treatment of.....	192
Higher Medical Education.....	437
Hospital Appropriations.....	398
Hot Rooms and Catching Cold.....	228
Hydrocephalus, Operation for.....	211
Hydrophobia.....	267
Hysterectomy, Total, at Term; Con- tracted Pelvis.....	395
Hysteria Simulating Eclampsia in Preg- nancy.....	469
Hysterical Achillodynia.....	110
Impetigo, Contagious.....	228
Inflammation, Purulent, of the Milk Ducts Affecting Seventy Cows, An Epi- demic of.....	217
Injections, Hypodermic, The Responsi- bility of Treatment by.....	13
Insanity, Post-febrile.....	431
Insomnia and Gastro-Intestinal Disease.....	118
Intestine, Japanese, The.....	323
Intubation for Croup in Country Practice.....	435
Journal for 1897, The.....	194
Kidney, Rupture of.....	163
Kidney, The Author's Method of Anchor- ing the.....	5
Labor, Protracted, A Case of.....	40
Law, A Good, Enforced.....	177
Lessons from a Sad Coincidence.....	123
Library, The Faculty.....	252, 323
Literature, Medical, Copyrighted.....	213
Lithia Water.....	231
Malaria in the Puerperium.....	105
Malaria, The Prevalence of.....	206
Mal-Presentations.....	376
Malt Extracts.....	270
Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart and.....	459
Massage in Fractures.....	471
Measles, A Statistical Study of Epidemic.....	229
Measles, Mouth Symptoms of.....	379
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, The... ..	436
MEDICAL ITEMS.	
16, 34, 52, 70, 88, 106, 124, 142, 160, 178, 196, 214, 232, 254, 272, 288, 308, 326, 344, 362, 380, 400, 420, 438, 456, 474	
Medical Record, The.....	213
Medicine Abroad, The Study of.....	33
Medicine, Experimental.....	361
Medicine, Practical <i>versus</i> Scientific.....	202
Menstrual Skin Eruption.....	157
Mental Fatigue and Exercise.....	266
Milk for Babies.....	86
"Mirror Speech.".....	226
Mortality of the Negro.....	15
Nap, The Afternoon.....	192
Narcosis, Chloroform, A Narrow Escape from Death During.....	100
Needle, Surgical, The Perfect.....	97
Nerve, Glosso-Pharyngeal, Results of Partial Section of the.....	193
Neuralgia, Obstinate, Treated by Pressure.....	285
Neuritis Associated with Typhoid Fever.....	55
Neuritis, Puerperal.....	101
Neurology, Some Histological Points in.....	57

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXVI.

v

	PAGE
Nihilism, Therapeutic.....	121
Nitroglycerine, The Dosage of.....	81
Nitrous Oxide in Minor Surgery.....	279
Obituary. Philip C. Williams.....	127
Obstetrics, Primitive.....	13
Optician, The Traveling, Or the "Professor".....	25
Osteomalacia Cured by Oöphorectomy..	121
Paralysis, Facial, Extraction of Teeth and.....	211
Paralysis, Post-Diphtheritic.....	221
Paralysis, Temporary, Following Gastric Disturbance.....	225
Paralysis of the Ulnar Nerve from Cycling.....	377
Paresis, General, The Early Symptoms of.....	148
Pasteur Institute for Baltimore, A.....	158
Pediatrics a Specialty?.....	437
Pediatrics, Report of Progress in.....	209
Perils, Unsuspected.....	185
Pharyngeal Tonsil, To What Extent Does the Hypertrophied, Atrophy at or about Puberty.....	152
Phonendoscope, The.....	63
Phrenology, The Old and the New.....	281
Phthisis, The Treatment of Vomiting in.....	285
Physician in Literature, The.....	342
Physicians and Pharmacists.....	472
Physicians as Citizens.....	307
Physician's Care of Himself.....	378
Physicians, Underpaid.....	192
Physician Was Right.....	379
Placenta Previa, A Case of.....	449
Plague in Bombay.....	317
Pleurisy Under Five Years.....	343
Pneumonia, Acute Lobar, The Treatment of.....	357
Polyuria, Hysterical.....	284
Pregnancy and Labor Complicated by Uterine Fibroid Tumors.....	119
Pregnancy Under Difficulties.....	46
Prophylaxis, Personal and Domestic.....	369
Rectum and Anus, Diseases of the.....	42
Renipuncture in Albuminuria.....	398
Resolutions: Thomas Carnes Price, M.D.	190
Respiration, Artificial, New Method of..	61
Rheumatism, Joint, The Causation of..	105
Rigors in Children.....	230
Röntgen Rays, The, Showing the Practical Utility in Locating Hidden Bullets.	219
Salivation a Symptom of Mollitis.....	391
Sanitary Conference, The.....	324
Sanitary Progress and Disease Restriction	286
Science of Generation and Its Phenomena, The.....	299
Sclerosis, Multiple, Pathology of.....	171
Secrets, Proprietary.....	343
Serums, Anti-Diphtheritic and Anti-Streptococcic.....	168
Sex, The Causation of.....	359
Skiascopy, The Practical Use of.....	109

SOCIETY REPORTS.

Baltimore Medical Association....	83, 114, 207, 451
Chicago Gynecological and Obstetrical Society.....	64

	PAGE
Clinical Society of Maryland.....	31, 62, 247
Conference of Health Officers of the State of Maryland.....	373, 396, 414, 433
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.....	137, 155, 172, 186
Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia.....	453
Mississippi Valley Medical Association..	7, 27
New York Medico-Surgical Society.....	303
Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery.....	47, 82, 207
Tri-State Medical Association, The.....	340
Spelling, Medical.....	195
Spine, Percussion of the.....	397
Spring Medical Meetings.....	436
State Board of Health, The.....	69
Static Electricity, Some Physical and Therapeutical Facts on.....	441
Statistics, The Value of.....	347
Sterilized Milk, Danger in.....	473
Stethoscope, The Improved.....	419
Study, Thoroughness in.....	2
Surgery, The Abuse of.....	315
Suture of the Arterial Walls.....	157
Syphilis, Cerebral.....	127
Syphilis of the Innocent.....	261
Syphilis, The Treatment of.....	311, 332, 447, 461
Syphiloderm, The Treatment of the.....	227
Teeth, Artificial, The Dangers of.....	356
Toe-Nail, Ingrown, The Mechanical Treatment of.....	285
Tuberculosis in Infancy.....	193
Tuberculosis, The Early Diagnosis of.....	434
Tuberculosis Treated by the Salts of the Blood.....	391
Tuberculosis, Vomiting in.....	359
Typhoid Diagnosis.....	141, 159
Typhoid Fever, Aerial Convection of....	285
Typhoid Fever, Demonstration of the Pathology and Bacteriology of.....	409
Typhoid Fever, Hemorrhage from the Bowels in.....	73
Typhoid Fever, Remarks on the Pathology and Bacteriology of.....	145
Typhoid Fever, Sanitary Survey of Towns and Villages for the Prevention of.....	425
Typhoid Fever, Serum Diagnosis of.....	104
Typhoid Fever, The Disguises of.....	423
Typhoid Fever, Too Much.....	32
Typhoid Fever, Useful Medication in....	193
Typhoid Fever, What Country Doctors can do to Prevent.....	430
Typhoid Perforation, Surgery for.....	91
Typhoid Test, Widal's.....	359
Uremia in Pregnancy without Eclampsia	155
Urethra, Residual Urine of.....	205
Uterine Canal, Gauze in the.....	79
Uterine Fibromata, Vaginal Ligation of the Uterine Arteries for.....	283
Uterus, Backward Displacements of the..	204
Uterus, Retro-Deviations of the.....	1
Vaginal Irrigation, An Ingenious Method of.....	366
Viburnum Prunifolium a Prophylactic Against Abortion.....	129

	PAGE		PAGE
Vital Statistics.....	367	Warty Growth of the Genitals, Treatment	
Water.....	33	of.....	228
Water, Drinking, Demonstration of the		Whooping Cough, The Parasite of.....	157
Chemical Examination of.....	412	Woman and Her Diseases, <i>vs.</i> Gynecology	66
Water, The Bacteriological Examination		Woman's Milk and Antitoxine.....	131
of.....	407	Writers, The Older.....	87

The Relief of Pain.

"H. V. C."

HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

The most powerful and prompt

ANTISPASMODIC

known to the Medical Profession. Free from all
narcotics and poisons and perfectly safe in
any and all cases. In the

Ailments of Women

AND IN Obstetric Practice

It is indispensable and without a rival in the
Materia Medica.

Recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians
in all parts of the Union for thirty-one years with the
most decided satisfaction.

Send your address for our new illustrated **HAND-BOOK**, free.

New York Pharmaceutical Company,

BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

Beware of Substitutor!

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES.

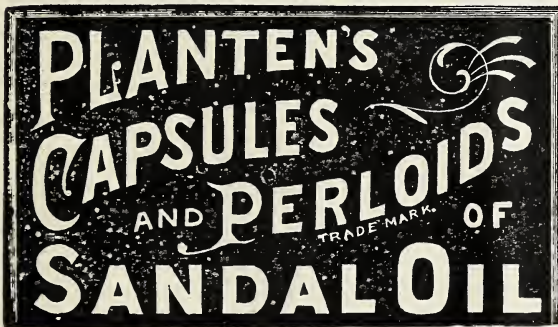
Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya. A Nerve Food and Nutritive Tonic for the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all forms of Nervous Debility. This elegant preparation combines in an agreeable Aromatic Cordial, in the form of a Glycerite acceptable to the most irritable conditions of the stomach; Bone Calcium Phosphate Ca_2PO_4 , Sodium Phosphate Na_2HPO_4 , Ferrous Phosphate Fe_2PO_4 , Trihydrogen Phosphate H_3PO_4 , and the active principles of Calisaya and Wild Cherry.

The special indication of this combination of Phosphates in Spinal Affections, Caries, Necrosis, Ununited Fractures, Marasmus, Poorly Developed Children, Retarded Dentition, Alcohol, Opium and Tobacco Habit, Gestation and Lactation to promote Development, etc., and as a physiological restorative in Sexual Debility and all used-up conditions of the Nervous System should receive the careful attention of good therapeutists.

Notable Properties: As reliable in Dyspepsia as Quinine in Ague. Secures the largest percentage of Benefit in Consumption and all Wasting Diseases, "by determining the perfect digestion and assimilation of food." When using it, Cod Liver Oil may be taken without repugnance. It renders success possible in treating chronic diseases of Women and Children, who take it with pleasure for prolonged periods, a factor essential to maintain the good will of the patient. Being a Tissue Constructive, it is the best "general utility compound" for Tonic Restorative purposes we have, no mischievous effects resulting from exhibiting it in any possible morbid condition of the system. Phosphates being a natural food product, no substitute will do their work in the system.

DOSE—For an adult, one tablespoonful three times a day, after eating; from seven to twelve years of age, one dessertspoonful; from two to seven, one teaspoonful; for infants, from five to twenty drops, according to age.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of T. B. WHEELER, M. D., Montreal, P. Q.
To prevent substitution, put up in pound bottles only and sold by all Druggists, at One Dollar.
Read the pamphlet on this subject sent you.



CAPSULES

	10 MINIMS CAPACITY.	PER DOZ.
List No. 53A 12 in Box,		\$2.25
" 53 24 "		4.25
" 54 36 "		6.25

"PERLOIDS," or Pearl-Shaped Capsules,
5 Minims Capacity.

	PER DOZ.
Cheaper and better than the imported Perles.	
List No. 421A 40 in vial,	\$4.75
" 421B 80 "	9.00

A Trial Bottle or Dozen sent prepaid on receipt of list price.

H. PLANTEN & SON,
Manufacturers of Filled and Empty Gelatine Capsules,
(ESTABLISHED 1836.) **NEW YORK.**

THE RICHARD GUNDRY HOME

CATONSVILLE, MD.

able. The Home is conducted by Mrs. Dr. Richard Gundry and Dr. R. F. Gundry. For further information, address DR. R. F. GUNDRY, Box 107 Catonsville, Md., or 1E Centre St., Baltimore, Md.
*Consulting Physicians: Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Supt. Johns Hopkins Hospital; Professors Thomas Osieand Geo. J. Preston, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. C. G. W. Macgill, Catonsville; Professor G. H. Rohé, Maryland Hospital, Catonsville, Md. **References:** Dr. Wm. Osier, Physician in chief Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. John B. Chapin, Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. W. W. Godding, Government Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Francis White, Esq., and Gilmor Meredith, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Medical College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sessions 1896-1897.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on third Tuesday of September, 1896, and continues six months. During this session, in addition to four Didactic Lectures, two or three hours are daily allotted to Clinical Instruction. Attendance upon four regular courses of Lectures is requisite for graduation. A four years' graded course is provided. The SPRING SESSION embraces recitations, clinical lectures and exercises, and didactic lectures on special subjects; this session begins the second Tuesday in April, 1897, and continues ten weeks.

The laboratories are open during the collegiate year for instruction in chemistry, microscopy, practical demonstrations in medical and surgical pathology, and lessons in normal histology. Special importance attaches to "the superior clinical advantages possessed by this College." For particulars, see annual announcement and catalogue, for which address the Secretary of the Faculty, PROF. T. M. T. McKENNAN, 810 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Business correspondence should be addressed to PROF. W. J. ASDALE, 5523 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHIONIA

THE HEPATIC STIMULANT

INDICATED IN

Diseases Caused by Hepatic Torpor.

Does not purge, per se, but under its use the Liver and Bowels gradually resume their normal functions.

DOSE—ONE TO TWO FLUID DRACHMS, THREE TIMES A DAY.

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

THE STANDARD SEDATIVE

INDICATED IN

Congestive, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses.

Absolutely uniform in purity and therapeutic power, produces clinical results which can not be obtained from the use of commercial bromide substitutes.

DOSE—ONE TO TWO FLUID DRACHMS IN WATER, THREE TIMES PER DAY.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

—AND—

36 BASINGHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SENG

FOR

**INDIGESTION, MALNUTRITION, PHTHISIS,
AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.**

DOSE—One or more teaspoonfuls three times a day. For babies, ten to fifteen drops during each feeding.

CACTINA PILLETS

FOR **ABNORMAL HEART ACTION.**

DOSE—One Pillet every hour, or less often as indicated.

SULTAN DRUG CO., St. Louis and London.



It never irritates

if used with a clean needle

Dose: 5 to 20 minims.

It never nauseates

when given by the mouth.

Dose: 5 to 30 minims.

50 Cents net per Bottle to Physicians.

SHARP & DOHME

BALTIMORE

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

Your Druggist has it or can get it for you.

Yours for Health

The Salt River Valley
of Arizona
and the various
health resorts in
New Mexico

are unrivaled for the cure of chronic lung and throat diseases. Pure, dry air; an equable temperature; the right altitude; constant sunshine.

Descriptive pamphlets, issued by Passenger Department of Santa Fe Route, contain such complete information relative to these regions as invalids need.

The items of altitude, temperature, humidity, hot springs, sanatoriums, cost of living, medical attendance, social advantages, etc., are concisely treated.

Physicians are respectfully asked to place this literature in the hands of patients who seek a change of climate.

Address **G. T. NICHOLSON.**

CHICAGO.

G.P.A., A.T. & S.F.R.Y.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

The Four-Track Trunk Line.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, center of hotel, residence and theatre district, as follows:—

For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West, week days: 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30, 9:15 P. M. 12:10 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30, 9:15 P. M.

For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid and Montreal, via Adirondack Mountains; week days, 8:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.: Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Montreal, via Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain and via Burlington and Green Mountains; week days, 9:30 A. M., 6:25 P. M.: Sundays, 6:25 P. M.

For the Berkshire Hills—9:06 A. M., 3:35 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

MEDICAL CONVENTIONS

1897.

Physicians and others attending the various Medical Conventions for 1897 should bear in mind that the B. & O. offers special inducements to conventions of this kind. The scenic attractions of this Route are unsurpassed in this country. All B. & O. trains between the East and West run via Washington, and sufficient time limit is given on tickets to allow stop-over at the National Capital.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGE AT WASHINGTON.

A ten-day stop-over at Washington, D. C., is now granted on all through tickets between the east and west, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Stop-over will also be granted on the return journey made on round-trip tickets, within the final limit of such tickets, but not exceeding ten days. Passengers will deposit their tickets with the ticket agent at B. & O. R. R. station in Washington, who will retain them until the journey is to be resumed, when they will be made good for continuous passage to destination by extension or exchange. This arrangement will doubtless be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, because it will permit the holders of through tickets to make a brief visit to the National Capital without additional outlay for railroad fare.

For Rates and further Information, Address

CHAS. O. SCULL General Passenger Agent,

Or **L. S. ALLEN, A. G. P. A.,** Chicago, Ill.

Baltimore, Md.

THE Universal Multi-Nebular Vaporizer

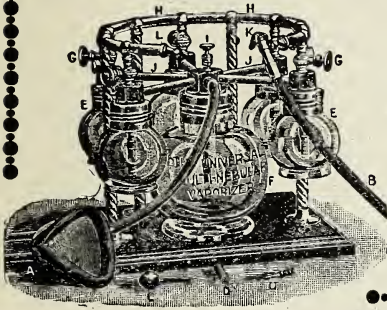
... FOR OFFICE USE ..

In the Treatment of all Diseases of the
Respiratory Organs and Middle Ear

by Ten Different Methods, including
**Vapor Massage of the Tympanum
and Forced Pulmonary Dilatation**

IS INDISPENSABLE IN OFFICE PRACTICE.

Write for Literature. GLOBE MFG. CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

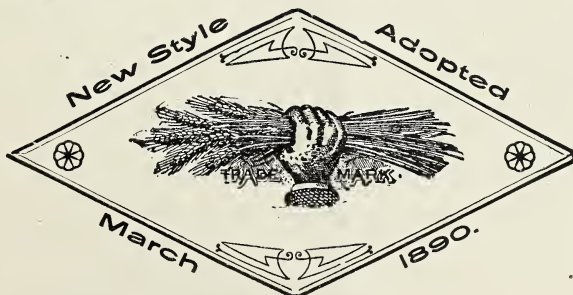


COCAINE
C.P. ANHYDROUS CRYSTALS.
STANDARD OF PURITY
THE WORLD OVER.



MURIATE
BOEHRINGER-B&S
DISPENSED BY
ALL DRUGGISTS

DUKEHART'S Pure Extract of Malt and Hops.



NON-ALCOHOLIC.

This Malt is not a BEVERAGE, but a MEDICINE, a tablespoonful and a half being a dose; about 16 doses to the bottle. Is the best galactagogue known.

THE DUKEHART COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

THREE NEW IODINE COMPOUNDS.

Are receiving the unqualified indorsement of leading medical authorities of America and Europe, and are being regularly used by them in preference to Iodoform and the many other substitutes for it.

NOSOPHEN
(Tetraiodophenolphthalein)

SUPERIOR IN EFFICACY TO IODOFORM.

Possess strong antiseptic properties,
Do not liberate Iodine, and are non-poisonous, non-
irritant, tasteless,

AND ODORLESS.

Distinguished for its remarkable desiccative action, and does not cake or form crusts when applied to wounds. Possesses exceptional healing properties. Indicated as a dusting powder in wounds of all kinds. Is unequaled in abraded surfaces, like burns, etc.; in abscesses and ulcers of all kinds; in affections of the skin; venereal affections, etc. Being a very light and impalpable powder, it can be very finely diffused, whereby the article is rendered especially valuable for eye, ear, nose and throat practice.

ANTINOSINE
(The Sodium Salt of Nosophen)

Is distinct from most antiseptic products in being readily soluble in water, by virtue of which it is especially adapted in solution as an antiseptic wash in all cases where such is indicated, and as a gargle; gives excellent results in ear, nose and throat practice; for irrigations of the bladder in cystitis, etc.; as an injection in gonorrhœa, etc. Is also employed very successfully as a dusting powder where very strong antiseptic action is desired.

EUDOXINE
(The Bismuth Salt of Nosophen)

Is intended for internal use as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic, and as such has given better results than any other known remedy.

Free samples and literature on application, of any one
or all of these products.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

STALLMAN & FULTON, 10 Gold Street, NEW YORK.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

INCORPORATED 1866.

A Hospital for the Treatment of Alcoholism and the Opium Habit.

PRESIDENT—JOHN NEVILLE.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. J. KENNEDY.
TREASURER—Hon. JOHN COWENHOVEN.

SEC. AND SUPT.—SAMUEL A. AVILA.
AUDITOR—FRANKLIN COLEMAN.
PHYSICIAN—H. LEACH BENDER, M. D.

We are enabled to offer Board, Washing and Medical Attendance at rates varying from \$10 to \$35 per week.

Patients are received either on their application, or by due process of law.

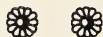
For mode and terms of admission apply to the Superintendent at the "HOME," 88th Street and 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., or at the Office, No. 9 Court Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.

How to reach the Institution from New York.—Cross the East River to Brooklyn on Fulton Ferry boat or Bridge, and proceed by Third Avenue electric cars to Fort Hamilton; or, cross from South Ferry on Hamilton Avenue boat or by 39th Street Ferry to Brooklyn, and proceed by electric cars to Fort Hamilton. Request the conductor to leave you at 89th Street and Third Avenue.

Telephone Connection.

P. O. Box 42, Station N, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PRINTING
FOR PHYSICIANS**



Office of MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

~~TRADE MARK REGISTERED.~~
BARLEY CRYSTALS
*New Diuretic, Renal, Tonic Cereal; also
Gluten Dyspepsia Flour, and Diabetes Flour.*
Pamphlet and Cooking Samples Free.
Unrivalled in America or Europe. Ask Dealers, or
Write Farwell & Rhine, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.



Shows the pelvis as it rests on the Ordinary Saddle

EVERY PHYSICIAN. . .

is aware of the danger in riding the ordinary bicycle saddle. Sensitive tissue subject to pressure and irritation causes urethritis, prostatitis, prostatic abscess, cystitis and many other evils well known to the medical profession.

Ride and Recommend the **CHRISTY** ANATOMICAL Bicycle Saddle.

MAKES CYCLING A PLEASURE. Metal frame, cushions for the pelvis bones, sustaining the weight of the body. No ridge to irritate the sensitive parts. Cool and comfortable. Endorsed by the leading physicians throughout the U. S.

Price, \$5.00.

MEN'S MODELS.—Two widths, spiral or flat springs, and well padded cushions.

Our Saddle Booklet, "Bicycle Saddles; From a Physician's Standpoint," sent free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

New York.

Chicago.

Philadelphia.



Shows the pelvis as it rests on the Christy Saddle

LADIES' MODELS.—Wide frame, no horn, spiral or flat springs, finest curled hair cushions.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

CITY OF NEW YORK. SESSIONS 1897-98.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Monday, September 27, 1897, and continues for twenty-six weeks. Attendance on four regular courses of lectures is required for graduation. Students who have attended one full regular course of lectures at another accredited Medical College are admitted as second-year students without examination. Students are admitted to advanced standing for the second, third or fourth years, either on approved credentials from other accredited Medical Colleges or after examination on the subjects embraced in the curriculum of this College.

Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges are admitted as fourth-year students, but must pass examinations in normal and pathological histology and pathological anatomy.

The SPRING SESSION consists of daily recitations, clinical lectures and practical exercises. This session begins March 28, 1898, and continues for twelve weeks.

The annual circular for 1897-8, giving full details of the curriculum for the four years, requirements for graduation and other information, will be published in June, 1897. Address **AUSTIN FLINT**, Secretary Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th Street, New York City.

Practical Notes on Urinary Analysis



.....BY.....

W. B. Canfield, M.D.

The demand for Dr. Canfield's book has compelled the publication of a

2d Edition, which is Now Ready.

The author says in his Preface: "In this edition changes and additions have been made to bring the book up to modern requirements." The book is what its title indicates—*practical*. Its 100 pages are packed with information concerning the general character of the urine; its normal constituents, organic and inorganic; its abnormal constituents; sediment, organized and unorganized; the condition of the urine in simple fever, nephritis both acute and chronic, contracted and amyloid kidney, diabetes, uremia, typhoid fever, cystitis, etc.; with a full description of reagents and apparatus. The principal object of the author has been to exhibit all the various tests for discovering urinary constituents; these tests are described briefly, but distinctly, and illustrated where necessary. "Besides drawing largely from his own experience, the writer has unhesitatingly made use of the literature on the subject."

The book contains eighteen illustrations, and, so far as typographical work is concerned, is far ahead of the first edition. It is issued in embossed paper covers; also in cloth. The price in paper, 25 cents; in cloth, 50 cents. Postage prepaid.

GEO. S. DAVIS, Medical Publisher,
Box 470. - - - DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1780.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.

DORCHESTER, MASS.,

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers
.. of ..

PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS
AND
CHOCOLATES

on this Continent.

No Chemicals are used in their
manufactures.

Baron von Liebig says Cocoa Preparations of
good quality agree with dry temperaments and con-
valescents; **with mothers who nurse their**
children; with those whose occupations oblige
them to undergo severe mental strains; with public
speakers, and with all those who give to work a
portion of the time needed for sleep.

Buyers should ask for and be sure that they get the
genuine

Walter Baker & Co.'s

goods, made at

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Regular School of Medicine.
Co-educational.

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE,

167-169-171 S. Clark St., Chicago.

Lectures 7 to 10 every week day evening.
Clinics all day. Four years' graded course.
Diplomas recognized by the Illinois State
Board of Health Tuition \$80; if paid in
advance, \$65. For information, address

FRANCES DICKINSON, M. D.,

Secretary.

University of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The 132nd ANNUAL SESSION will begin Friday
October 1, 1897, at 12 M., and will end at Commence-
ment, the second Thursday in June.

The Curriculum is graded, and attendance upon
four Annual Sessions is required. College graduates
in Arts or Science, who have pursued certain Bio-
logical studies, are admitted to advanced standing.

Practical Instruction, including laboratory work
in Chemistry, Histology, Osteology, and Pathology,
with Bedside Instruction in Medicine, Surgery,
Gynecology, and Obstetrics, is a part of the regular
course, and without additional expense.

For catalogue and announcement, containing
particulars, apply to

DR. JOHN MARSHALL, DEAN,
35th St. and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

DIETZ DRIVING LAMP

In

it you get the re-
sults of much
experiment and
outlay, also of
much
Reflection.

From

it you get an
astonishing flood
of clear, white,
penetrating
LIGHT.

On

it we shed still
more LIGHT in
a little book, for
a copy of which
address

R. E. DIETZ CO., 60 Laight St., N. Y.

Mention this paper and get special discount.


HENRY B. EGGERS, Professional
Masseur.

1626 Harford Ave., NEAR NORTH AVE

Graduate of the University of Leipzig,
Germany; Lecturer on Massage at the
University of Vienna, Austria, and
Hamburg City Hospital, Germany.

Scientific Massage Treatment,
Swedish Movement.

15 Years' Hospital Experience. Lady Attendants.

References by Permission:—T. E. Shearer, M. D.
John N. Mackenzie, M. D., M. B.
Billingslea, M. D., Chas. G. Hill,
M. D., Delano Ames, M. D., Theo.
dore Cook, Sr., M. D., George J.
Preston, M. D., W. T. Howard,
M. D., James E. Dwinelle, M. D.

Patients Boarded
and Treated
at My Institute.

Registered at Directory for Nurses, - - -
- - - Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Md.

Physicians

IN NEED OF

Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Note Heads,
Cards,

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

Maryland Medical Journal,

209 PARK AVENUE,

Baltimore

Syr. Hypophos. Co., FELLOWS.

Contains The Essential Elements of the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime;

The Oxidising Agents—Iron and Manganese;

The Tonics—Quinine and Strychnine;

And the Vitalizing Constituent—Phosphorus; the whole combined in the form of a Syrup, with a *Slightly Alkaline Reaction*.

It Differs in Its Effects from All Analogous Preparations; and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

It Has Gained a Wide Reputation, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

Its Curative Power is largely attributable to its Stimulant, Tonic, and Nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

Its Action is Prompt; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products. The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections*. From the fact, also, that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The Success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, *finds that no two of them are identical*, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, *in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution*, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. *Fellows*."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

Medical Letters may be addressed to:

MR. FELLOWS, 48 Vesey St., New York City.



HYDROZONE

IS THE STRONGEST ANTISEPTIC KNOWN.

One ounce of this new Remedy is, for its Bactericide Power, equivalent to two ounces of Charles Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal), which obtained the Highest Award at the World's Fair of Chicago, 1893, for its Stability, Strength, Purity and Excellency.

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY GERMS:

DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, LA GRIPPE,—OPEN SORES: ABSCESSSES, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS,—INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,—INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT: TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER,—WOMEN'S WEAKNESSES: WHITES, LEUCORRHOEA,—SKIN DISEASES: ECZEMA, ACNE, Etc.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK OF 152 PAGES GIVING FULL INFORMATION.
PHYSICIANS REMITTING TWENTY-FIVE CENTS POSTAL ORDER WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

HYDROZONE is put up only in small, medium and large size bottles, bearing a red label, white letters, gold and blue border.

GLYCOZONE
CURES
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

SOLD BY
LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Charles Marchand

28 Prince St., New York.

RIGAUD & CHAPOTEAUT'S Preparations,

8 Rue Vivienne,

PARIS,
FRANCE.

Active Principle
of Parsley.

APIOLINE

(Chapoteaut)

Energetic
Emmenagogue

PURE

FREE FROM BARIUM SALTS.

STRONTIUM SALTS

(Paraf=Javal)

STANDARD SOLUTIONS
BROMIDE, IODIDE,
LACTATE.

**SANTAL
MIDY**

Active
Principle of
Cod Liver Oil with
Creosote.

**MORRHUOL
CREOSOTÉ**

(Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN
TREATMENT OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

Literature
and
Samples
sent on
Application to the
AGENTS.

AGENTS:

E. FOUGERA & CO.

30 N. William St.,
New York.